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East Europe Report

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGY OF ACCELERATION ASSESSED

AU181111 Bratislava PRAVDA in SLovak 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Changes Are Involved"]

[Text] The End of the calendar year is drawing near, and this logically elicits the need to draw a balance sheet for society, colectives, and individuals. Drawing up a balance sheet in the Leninist manner, openly--that is truthfully, honestly--will also mean answering a question like this:

Have we worked, have we always behaved like communists, like citizens of a socialist state, have we fulfilled our duties, or did we have the duty and the opportunity to do more? We certainly do not wish to disparage what we have done well, but--to answer the question honestly--we will obviously have to self-critically admit that we have not fulfilled an occasional task or resolution.

For example, we will be assessing whether and how we have succeeded in following the congress line: achieving at least a 3.5 percent annual growth of the national income. Such growth, compared with the preceding period, does not constitute too much of an acceleration, but we nevertheless know--something that is incomprehensible to an honest person--that haggling about it was (or still is) going on. It still shows--and many people are absolutely incapable of grasping this--that it is not the level of dynamism that is new, but what is the quality of economic growth, the manner in which we want to, nay, must achieve it. The foundation of this quality is the strategy of acceleration, and within it, the acceleration of the process of intensification--particularly through a broad implementation of scientific-technological progress, through innovation and through increase in labor productivity. This development trend rests, above all, on the improvement of all qualitative indicators of production, and only secondarily on its quantitative growth.

The doubters, or the gravediggers of such development, have to be asked the following: You are searching for a needle in a haystack, where and what is the limit of what is realistic when so many economic values here are unexploited? After all, in unused labor and capital assets, in squandering energy and material, we have at least one additional national income tied up--and another one in idle inventories and unfinished construction.

We will be assessing reality, according to which the growth of the national income in the current 5-year plan is to markedly overtake the growth of industrial production. This is a qualitatively new state of affairs in the era of building socialism in Slovakia to date. The national income is to grow three times faster than production consumption, a matter that requires the achievement of unprecedented progress while making the utmost from energy, raw and other materials. Thus, the demand for new thinking and new attitudes requires that everyone ponder the task entrusted to him, think how to fulfill it faster, more cheaply and, above all, better. From every ton of raw or other materials how to manufacture a top-quality product, how to achieve a markedly higher value added from invested labor and resources. Because this is the only way to achieve a faster growth pace of the national income with a slower pace in the development of industrial production.

The strategy of acceleration--as is generally known--is contingent on the intensification of the national economy. Leaning on scientific-technological progress, the mechanism of management and planning, and the entire investment policy, must be subordinated to it.... This struggle must become the main content of the activity of the party, state, and economic agencies. This requires heightened organization and discipline, fundamentally improved work style, and a creative atmosphere everywhere. More resolutely overcome stereotypes, technical conservatism, inertia, and habits resulting from the extensive development of the economy and, in accordance with the demands of the times, a change in people's psychology and the methods of their activity.

It is not at all a simple matter to fulfill the strategy of acceleration successfully. Among other things, we need an economic mechanism which ensures preferential treatment to work collectives that achieve successes in speeding up scientific-technical development; a mechanism which would be markedly deleterious to outdated and inefficient productions; "cost-cutting" mechanism which would really rap the knuckles of sloppy economists, those who want all the time to rip off the state of as much in resources and investment as possible, and at the same time give to the common treasury a charitable contribution, a mere pittance. We need economic mechanism that would overcome the producer's "diktat" to the consumer, which would be convincing in its functional and scientific nature and the hesitating workers, a man whose knees buckle under the "load" of unwarranted scepticism, who buckles under a basketful of "objective" explanations and substantiations which are often, or usually, only the expression of slowness, unwillingness, or incompetence.

It is simply impossible to tackle new tasks in the economy without thoroughly reorganizing the economic mechanism. The purpose is, or rather must be, to substantially enhance its efficiency while consistently adhering to the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, which represents the dialectical unity of two principles:

--enhancement of the efficiency of centralized management; and

--substantial expansion of economic independence and deepening responsibility of economic production units and enterprises.

Thus, it is absolutely certain that we need a courageous reform of the economic mechanism on the basis of a reorganization of centralized management and planning--and of full economic accountability [khozraschet].

However, the strategy of acceleration unconditionally required that we go even further. An organizational link (as one might call it) must be established between the internal intensification and the international socialist economic integration, especially in its higher forms--in plan coordination; in specialization; in direct cooperation of enterprises and research institutes; in the establishment of joint production, research, and development organizations; and in the development of direct relations between our enterprises and the organizations of CEMA member-states. This, however, further means that an international socialist economic mechanism must emerge, which will unify the economies of the socialist community and thus multiply the community's strength and power in the struggle for the further development of socialism and for the further growth of working man's living and cultural standards, and which will also represent a decisive reinforcement of the efforts made by the Soviet Union and its allies to preserve and consolidate peace on our planet.

One basic conclusion may be drawn from these tasks which we have to accomplish. The socialist society is not forced to carry out basic changes of a revolutionary nature. Its further successful development is ensured by the fullest possible use of the merits and possibilities contained in socialism. The achievement of this aim is aided by the reforms installed by the party and realized by the state economic agencies and organizations with the active participation and support of the working people. At the times of a breakthrough in society's development, these reforms have a radical character and according to the degree of intensity of their comprehensive impact on the present and future, they are equal in value to revolutionary transformations.

In our country, too, the essential need to achieve a sharp change, deep reconstructions, and energetic practical measures, is being more fully recognized. In this connection the present economic mechanism, which has become obsolete, appears in its total nakedness. This mechanism, as well as all other changes must dynamically develop the strategy of acceleration on the basis of intensification and scientific-technological progress, while fully developing socialist economic integration. There is no alternative to this strategy.

An individual standing in the midst of economists can rub his hands, saying: How lucky I am, not to have to gasp under the millstone of such a mechanism. We certainly do not conceal that an inclination to cling to old things continues to be manifested in our country; that many people here lack the will to grasp the sense and substance of the present phase; that the trend toward over-organization, and the habit of speaking vaguely or without commitment continues; and that we can still see fear of uncovering the true state of affairs. We particularly need creativity, which is so greatly lacking to date, while quite a few among us tend to replace creative work by empty talk, by fruitless assurances and empty promises.

Those who are roaming about, who are lagging and hindering, must be openly told: It is impossible to loiter, to fidget with reins of inertia, to wait with one's

hands in one's lap for new instructions and rules from above. We must act today, now, and jointly, so that the efforts of all state and economic links can unite in a single stream. Each of us must reorient himself in this sense, must reactivate his brain cells, must make an effort, must work energetically and in a totally responsible way.

But what can we do, in what we may call the present intermediary period? Must we stagger about, prattle nonsense, or become reconciled to talk about the need of new technologies and of modernization?

No, a thousand times no! What must be done today, must really be done this day; and what must be done tomorrow, must unconditionally be accomplished tomorrow. But what can be done immediately is to introduce order, everywhere and consistently: to palpably enhance the working, technological, and state discipline, of every person without exception.

Many of our current difficulties do not stem in the least from a lack of discipline or from some kind of disinterestedness of our workers; they stem from a bad organization of production, from a disruption of the smooth working cycle, from shortcomings in remuneration. If the master workmen, foremen, management, the communists, the labor union and youth union members, will start resolving these problems--in every working place, and not merely in one or two--then this will become a not negligible source of the growth of labor productivity and of national income.

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CSO: 2400/70

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EDITORIAL VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS IN INVESTMENT POLICY

AU211259 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "No Other But Purposeful Investments"]

[Excerpts] The value of investments in the national economy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will reach almost Kcs 900 billion. These are formidable resources, which will contribute to retooling the production base, developing progressive manufacturing branches, and to a marked modernization of current production facilities.

Even the resources appropriated for investments in the past--roughly 30 percent of national income--were not scant. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with the investment process. Intensive new construction without any large-scale reconstruction and modernization projects and without the cancellation of inefficient production lines has resulted in a disparity with actual manpower resources. In many workshops people struggle hard with machinery that had been written off long ago, but in new production halls there are no people to operate progressive technology. In the past 5-year plan, only less than 200 of the originally planned 600 reconstruction and modernization projects were actually carried out.

There are quite many examples of good investment policy providing the basis of enterprises' genuine prosperity. But that is neither the universal nor the prevailing phenomenon. The majority of investment projects are accompanied by serious problems and the final outcome is frequently at odds with original expectations.

This is because it still takes far too long for investment projects to be implemented. To tell the truth, there has been some progress. While in 1981 only 67 percent of centrally monitored projects were put into operation on schedule, last year it was almost 90 percent. Even so, the current speed does not correspond to needs.

No wonder that, given such "speed," the original plans with regard to the purpose of the project and the use of goods manufactured there come to nothing and that new production halls accommodate outdated, obsolete equipment. In many cases even the very reason why construction started disappears in the meantime. For example, the construction of the gray-iron foundry of

the Strojsvit Krnov enterprise was reviewed by state-appointed experts as far back as 1973. The project was to be completed in 1979 and was to have reached the projected specifications that same year. Finally, the date of completion was delayed until 1984. However, by that time the situation on the market changed so that the products were no longer marketable. The Ministry of General Engineering thus had to ask for the objectification [objektivizace] of the nonfulfillment of the specifications of that project and for a postponement of the attainment of the projected output until 1989. In a similar case, the four automated lines in the Zbiroh forge were to reach their full performance last year, according to original plans. But to this day, none of them has even started operation.

During the approval procedure, investors usually display great activity to prove the effectiveness and indispensability of the investment in question and promise a fast return on capital. But all this activity ceases once the project is included in the plan and resources are appropriated for it. During the final evaluation of the project, the relevant agencies are then often forced to state that the project was not as important and indispensable as originally claimed and not even as effective because the capacities do not live up to what was expected of them.

Some 50 percent of all projects do not reach the projected specifications within the set deadlines. Production shortfalls due to the incomplete assimilation of capacities, compared with data in the projects' documentation, amounted to Kcs 16 billion last year and to Kcs 80 billion for the entire 5-year plan. This fact should also make us think that in one out of three projects, the sales conditions also change dramatically for the worse. The capacity of the gray-iron foundry of the Kraluv Dvur Iron Works, for example, was utilized at only 65 percent in 1984.

The world is not stagnant, changes in the economy, in market requirements, and in technological standards are frequent and rapid, often more rapid than the current investment process. It is thus understandable that something considered 5 years ago becomes outdated. But why is it in most cases only at the end of the investment process--when it is too late to do something, or when only very little can be done--that we find out that there is no machinery for the new capacity, no raw materials, and no manpower? After all, often it would have been better and cheaper to suspend construction in due time than to invest additional resources in it, complete it at any price, and then struggle hard to find an alternative solution.

In this connection people often refer to shortcomings in the methodology of steering the investment process. But more perfect regulations alone will not bring about a change in attitudes to the investment process; such a change cannot be decreed. It seems that those involved in the investment process sometimes conceal behind this criticism their own lack of foresight and, above all, their irresponsibility. It is also true of the investment process that those who want always find a solution, while those who do not want only look for excuses.

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CSO: 2400/59

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK ON CEMA COOPERATION WITH CUBA, MONGOLIA, SRV

LD022355 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 2 (CTK)--Czechoslovakia has joined efforts of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance to bridge the gap between the economic development of Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam and the European CMEA member states.

Czechoslovakia's cooperation with Cuba had been focused after 1967 on the sugar refinery, dairy and power engineering industries. In the past five years, this cooperation was expanded to the construction of new nickel and cobalt plants. In exchange for machinery for these factories Czechoslovakia will be receiving in the future its requirement of nickel for the metallurgical industry and nuclear power engineering. Of projects of multi-lateral CMEA cooperation with Cuba, Czechoslovakia has been participating in the comprehensive development of Cuban agriculture, industrial processing of citrus fruit and geological prospecting on Cuban territory. In the coming years, Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation is to involve also other branches, such as engineering, electrical engineering, health care and the consumer industry.

Czechoslovakia and Mongolia set up in 1979 a joint enterprise which conducts geological research in Mongolia and processes several kinds of minerals, for instance fluorite and tin concentrate. Besides this, Czechoslovakia has helped Mongolia build or reconstruct a number of factories--cement works and leather products and footwear factories. This cooperation will continue in the current five-year period.

In Vietnam, Czechoslovakia helps build, among other projects, a thermal power plant and film laboratories and reconstruct engineering and electrical engineering plants. Czechoslovakia supplies Vietnam with machinery and fertilizers for coffee and rubber plantations in exchange for the two commodities.

/6091
CSO: 2400/59

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK REPORTS CONCLUSION OF CSSR-FRG COOPERATION TALKS

LD242343 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 24 (CTK correspondent)--A two-day session of the mixed commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG ended here today.

A protocol on the session was signed by chairmen of the two parts of the commission--FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

The session stated that for the further development of trade between the two countries it is necessary to increase considerably Czechoslovak engineering exports. It was also agreed to increase on both sides motivation for a more dynamic development of industrial cooperation and for the establishment of joint enterprises with capital interest. The commission appreciated that an agreement on environmental protection has been prepared for signing and that conditions have been created for talks on an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and river transport.

At a meeting with journalists FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban expressed satisfaction with the course and results of the commission's session.

Martin Bangemann said that progress has been made not only in the sphere of traditional trade but also in direct cooperation between enterprises and in talks on establishing joint enterprises.

Bohumil Urban stressed the need to use such methods in trade relations which are currently applied in the world, such as closer cooperation or in some cases establishment of joint enterprises.

During his stay in the FRG the Czechoslovak minister paid a visit to large West German concerns, including Siemens, Kuka and BASF with which talks were held on the possibilities of cooperation.

**/6091
CSO: 2400/59**

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

LENART ATTENDS SEMINAR--Casta (CTK)--Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, addressed the 2-day seminar of the chairmen of CPSL all-factory and plant committees in central, state, and social agencies and institutions in Slovakia, which dealt with the main party tasks following the last CPCZ and CPSL congresses and which concluded in Casta, Slovakia, on 7 October. He briefed the participants on the topical issues of socio-economic development, on increased citizens' participation in management, on the need to improve the work of central agencies, and on ways to improve the management system via material interests. He then replied to questions dealing with the protection of socialist property, a comprehensive appraisal of cadres, the proper selection of cadres, and so forth. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 86 p 1 AU] /6091

NEW CAR MARKET--In connection with the developments on the domestic market, the conditions for granting credit to buyers of new passenger cars have been amended, effective this week. Buyers of all SKODA cars manufactured in 1985 and of the model 87 manufactured this year, and buyers of the Romanian-made DACIA sedans manufactured in 1986 can be bought without a deposit. SKODA model 87 cars of the 1051, 1201, and 1201s, types manufactured in 1986, and DACIA station wagons manufactured in 1986 can be bought with a 40 percent deposit. SKODA 120 Rapid model 87, manufactured this year, can be bought with a 70 percent deposit. Excluded from financing are all imported cars with the exception of the aforementioned DACIA sedans and station wagons and of SKODA 120 gls and SKODA 130 models 87, manufactured in 1986. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /6091

SHEEP BREEDING PLANS--The Czech SR currently has up to 400,000 sheep; this number should increase to 500,000 by the end of the eighth quinquennium and by a further 100,000 in the following years. Currently about two-thirds of all sheep are bred by small breeders. The only school training sheep attendants in the CSSR is in Nectiny near Plzen, Bohemia; it produces about 10 qualified attendants annually. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 3 AU] /6091

HARVESTING IN CZECH SR--By 13 October 35.3 percent of the sugar beet in the Czech SR had been harvested, 96.1 percent of the potatoes, and 93.6 percent of the flax. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Oct 86 p 1 AU] /6091

NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT--A new plant for extracting and processing natural gas is being built in the location of the recently discovered largest gas deposit in the CSSR in the Zahorie area, Slovakia. The gas, with a hydrogen monosulphide content, lies 4,000 meters below ground. The envisaged annual capacity of the deposit is 300 million cubic meters of gas. The plant is to start operating by the end of this year. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /6091

REGIONAL PARTY COMMITTEE SESSIONS--Sessions of CPCZ regional committees were held in Plzen and Brno on 16 October. The Plzen session of the West Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee was attended by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and dealt with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the region's food industry. Josef Hochman, secretary of the West Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee, said that cooperatives and state farms of the region will fulfill the "basic economic indicators" of the plan despite a shortfall in plant production, notably in grain and potatoes. Livestock production fully covers the requirements of the market, with the supply of eggs, poultry, and beef even exceeding demand. The Brno session of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee assessed the participation of working people in creating and ensuring the tasks of the 1987 state plan. The main report was delivered by Vratislav Svoboda, secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee. The session spoke critically of the orientation of working people's initiative; socialist pledges continue to be oriented at production volumes rather than qualitative indicators. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /6091

TALKS WITH USSR ON FERTILIZER PLANTS--Prague (CTK)--The 15th session of a standing Czechoslovak-Soviet working group dealing with orders for manufacturing equipment for mineral fertilizers and urea opened in Prague on Monday [27 October]. The work of the Czechoslovak delegation is led by Vitalij Svic, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; the Soviet delegation is led by Ivan Reznichenko, USSR deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production. Up to the end of 1987 the CSSR will supply to Soviet users 14 fertilizer plants, each of which will have a daily capacity for 1,000 metric tons of urea. In 1987 and 1988 [years as published], Soviet partners will receive additional enhanced-output units with a daily capacity for 1,200 metric tons. After that, the plans provide for deliveries of innovated units equipped with microprocessors and digital elements. The session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet working group, which will also deal with ways of increasing the output of existing production plants, will last until 31 October. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /6091

TRADE WITH USSR--Moscow--An exhibition entitled "Technopol to the USSR's Food Program" has been opened in the CSSR's Moscow Technical Center. Already during this exhibition the Technopol foreign trade organization has signed contracts to the tune of more than R100 million with the USSR's foreign trade organizations. According to Emil Misovsky, Technopol director general, the organization is delivering machinery for the USSR's food program and its light industry--such as spooling machinery worth R45 million, machinery for powdered milk worth R21 million, and so forth. Demand often exceeds the CSSR's production capacity. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 86 p 7 AU] /12232

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITH POLAND--The ninth session of the commission for the development of CSSR and Polish border areas ended in Bardejov on 7 November. The central theme of the meeting was environmental protection. The meeting, which was attended by delegations consisting of representatives of border regions and voivodships, planning agencies, and other sectors, approved a time-table of cooperation in this sphere up to the year 2000. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

VISITING PZPR DELEGATION--A delegation of the Department of Letters and Inspection of the PZPR Central Committee lead by its head, Marian Kot, arrived for a study stay in Prague on Tuesday [4 November]. It was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by workers of a CPCZ Central Committee Department. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

POWER GENERATION STATISTICS--Prague 22 October (CTK)--Power generation in Czechoslovakia is to go up by 8.3 percent by 1990 with nuclear power plants to be the only source of the rise--their output is to double while the output of thermal power plants is to drop by almost 15 percent. The output of thermal power plants in Czechoslovakia (without those that are part of enterprises) has amounted to 12,322 mw. Their construction was ended definitively in 1982. The development of nuclear power plants will make it possible to reconstruct some thermal power plants into heating plants. Thus expanded central heating will make it possible to put out of use small heating facilities which cannot be equipped with filters and this will improve the living environment. Czechoslovakia will spend approximately 47,000 million crowns on nuclear plants construction in 1986-1990, i.e. almost double the amount spent in the previous 5 years. Since investments in this construction will remain at the same level after 1990, the nuclear power plants output will rise from the present 2,640 mw to 11,280 mw in the year 2000, according to the latest estimates, and cover almost 50 percent of the expected power consumption in Czechoslovakia. [Excerpt] [Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD] /12232

SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVES--Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava on 11 November Vladimir Vladimirovich, head of the USSR Trade Mission in Czechoslovakia, in connection with the end of the latter's tour of duty in the CSSR. At the same time, Lenart received Vladimir's replacement, Roald Piskoppel. Vladimir and Piskoppel were also received by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 12 Nov 86 p 1 AU] /12232

AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION VISITS--An official delegation headed by Artur Rasi-Zade, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, arrived in Czechoslovakia on 9 November to attend the Days of the AzSSR in the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 86 p 2 AU] Prague (CTK)--The delegation of the Azerbaijan SSR headed by Artur Rasi-Zad, deputy chairman of the Republican Council of Ministers, departed for home on 14 November. The guests were seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Miroslav Bochenek, central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union, and by other official personalities. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

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ECONOMY

POLAND

NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT TO YEAR 2000 PRESENTED TO SEJM

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (J. Lat): "Nuclear Energy After the Year 2000"]

[Text] The long-range program of development of nuclear power in Poland envisages that units powered by nuclear reactors with a total installed capacity of 7,860 MW will be commissioned.

Directions for measures aimed at providing the national economy with power deliveries in that amount from the newly commissioned nuclear power plants before the year 2000 were laid down in the resolution of the Sejm dated 21 March 1985. The government has been obligated to take these targets into account in the assumptions for the NPSG [National Socio-Economic Plan] for the years 1986-1990.

Proceedings of the Sejm Commission on Mining and Energy on Wednesday, chaired by deputy Kazimierz Jezierski, were devoted to evaluating the implementation to date of this ambitious program, which is also designed to meet the current and at the same time continuously growing fuel and energy needs.

It follows from a report submitted to the deputies by the government commissar for nuclear power development, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Mining and Energy Jerzy Bijak, that implementation of the above resolution of the Sejm is running into considerable difficulties.

Delays have been registered in building the first stage of Zarnowiec nuclear power plant. The plan envisaged commissioning two 465 MW units. According to the plan, the first unit at Zarnowiec will generate electricity in 1990, the second unit - a year later. By the year 2000, the total capacity of this power station was supposed to come up to 1,860 MW (four 465 MW units).

Likewise, the schedule for beginning the construction of two more nuclear power plants, expected to supply 6,000 MW by the year 2000, is very much in jeopardy. Final decision on their sites will be made late this year. Thus, implementation of the entire development program of our nuclear power industry has been called very much into doubt. Let us add to this that in 1992, the construction of the first nuclear heating plant in Poland (for the Gdansk conurbation) was supposed to begin; its commissioning was scheduled for 1999.

At the same time, there are plans to begin building three more nuclear heating plants for Krakow, Silesia and Warsaw in 1996, 1998 and 2000.

Over the 4 years Zarnowiec has been under construction, the capital outlays plan has only been fulfilled 12.5 percent instead of 27 percent. There are many reasons for the failure to fulfill the physical extent of construction work, among others, an acute shortage of high-quality cement. Deliveries of cement to this construction project were interrupted for 5 months.

It follows from the materials submitted to the deputies, that our industry thus far has not met the goals involving a rapid development of production of equipment for nuclear power stations. This is the case especially in the iron and steel industry which still is not ensuring the necessary deliveries, mainly those of forged and sheet metal, pipes and cast metal. Under such circumstances, we will have to rely exclusively on very costly imports in installing equipment for power stations with WWER-1000 units.

It is noteworthy that the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers envisaged outlays for the program of developing nuclear power in the draft NPSG for 1986 - 1990 in an amount well below the outlays envisaged by last year's resolution of the Council of Ministers. Such outlays were reduced from 245.7 billion zlotys to 145 billion zlotys. If this reduction becomes official, fulfillment of the program of developing our nuclear power industry before the year 2000 will be rendered unrealistic. Results in Zarnowiec will be delayed by at least a year, and construction of the next two nuclear power plants will be delayed by 2 years. Thus, the shortage of generating capacity will deteriorate, which will ultimately result in financial losses far in excess of the planned investment outlays.

What are the conclusions? One of many conclusions is that it is necessary to verify the draft NPSG for 1986 - 1990 as far as investment outlays for the development of nuclear power stations and allocation of funds for building further investment projects until the year 2000 are concerned. Yet another conclusion involves placing construction at Zarnowiec on the list of government orders. Production of equipment for our nuclear power stations should be accorded the same privilege.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

ENERGY SUPPLY FOR WINTER 1986-1987 FORECAST

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (J. Lat): "Power Industry Before the Winter Peak"]

[Text] "The State Power Management declares power supply level 10 for today". By saying so in a monotonous voice, the radio announcer communicates that restrictions do not apply. Industrial consumers, however, can use power and energy in accordance with the quotas established.

It would be very nice if announcements to that effect were heard on the radio as long as possible, throughout the forthcoming winter. Any level above 10 would call for the necessary restrictions in the use of electricity.

Preparations for the quickly approaching peak power demand in the fall-spring season began as early as the spring-summer season, when a repair campaign got underway throughout our power system. Generating units with a total capacity of over 23,000 MW (about 1,300 MW more than last year) were inspected and repaired.

Power industry teams have repaired units with a total capacity of over 21,000 MW. As follows from the evaluations by control teams, the course of the repair campaign to date should be considered very successful. Many power stations, including Dolna Odra, completed repairs and modernization work before the deadline. Such energy potentates as Belchatow, Kozienice and Polaniec have already finished pre-winter technical inspections.

Increments of new capacity are small. An incremental influx of energy was obtained due to the commissioning of two new units with a total capacity of 720 MW in Belchatow this year. However, this is the proverbial drop in the bucket, given the still growing power demand.

Nonetheless, even this drop matters in view of the already highly strained energy balance.

What kind of winter are we going to have? Thus far, guarded optimism prevails in the Ministry of Fuel and Energy. Unfortunately, long-range weather forecasts differ. According to some, the winter is going to be early and

hard; according to others, it will be long and mild. In preparations for the winter, the Ministry of Fuel and Energy proceeded from medium scenario, assuming that this is going to be a regular winter, without extreme temperature fluctuations and protracted frost. So, if the forthcoming winter does not play a trick on us, electricity consumers should be safe from interruptions in planned power deliveries which annoyed them last year.

Disposable capacity of the energy system projected for the fall-winter season should come up to 23,000 MW (at present, daily power demand is just above 20,000 MW). However, assuming the maximum energy demand scenario, i.e. up to 24,000 MW (periods of considerable fall in temperature), the shortage may amount to between 60 and 860 MW. Under such circumstances, and here is hoping that it does not happen, we should reckon with perceptible restrictions on electricity use.

In that event, industry will be the first to feel the impact of eventual brownouts. Individual consumers, the so-called household and communal users, will be especially protected.

Penalties thus far in effect for exceeding the imposed limits of power consumption have been increased fivefold due to the cases occurring when industry fails to comply with strict regulations on limiting energy consumption during the winter peak.

A period of preparations for winter also means systematic stockpiling of fuel. Every day, coal trains are sent from Silesian mines to power stations. Coal stocks have already reached 6.4 million tons, i.e. 140,000 tons more than in the same period of last year. Therefore, there should be enough coal.

This year, 10 November will be the day of full preparedness for the difficult winter period in power generation. Therefore, there is still some time to prepare for the peak energy demand as much as possible.

PHOTO CAPTION

Hard-to-get coal - this is how the situation with the distribution of this raw material can be described. For example, 117,000 tons of coal and 43,000 tons of coke are needed this year to meet the needs of four provinces (Rzeszow, Krosno, Przemysl and Tarnobrzeg), whereas only 77 and 44 percent of these raw materials can be supplied.

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CURRENT GAS SUPPLY FOR ENERGY USE REPORTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (kos): "There Is No Shortage Today, What About Tomorrow?";
passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The last, cold days of October remind us of the forthcoming winter.
A difficult period for the energy system is approaching. How does the energy
balance look now, what are the prospects for the next months? Here is the
case of gas, one of the energy forms./

Supply level 1 for all kinds of gases (high-BTU, nitrogenous and coke-oven)
was announced for Friday, 31 October in a morning bulletin of the National Gas
Management Authority. This means that consumers who have assigned consumption
quotas can use these energy forms without restrictions.

/Restrictions apply to large and medium-size industrial enterprises. In this
fashion, large consumers offset the disproportionate use of gas by consumers
exempt from restrictions, the so-called household and communal users. The
latter also include, apart from private persons, restaurants, bars, schools,
hospitals, as well as crafts shops and small-scale industry. They cannot be
brought into line through bulletins on the radio. On the other hand, it is
too dangerous to risk fluctuations of pressure in gas mains: insufficient
pressure in the pipes carries the threat that air will get inside and form an
explosive mix./

With minor exceptions, the announcement of supply level 1 for high-BTU and
nitrogenous gas has been repeated for many months. However, for coke-oven gas
level 3 has frequently occurred, allowing for the daily use of an amount of gas
which is equal to a prorated quarterly allocation per day. Declining
production capacity of outdated coking industry is the reason for that.
Substitution among gases, through processing and mixing them, is only possible
to a degree.

/The population does not feel the existing shortage of coke-oven gas, though
communal consumers account for 60 percent of total consumption./

/Jerzy Grzedowicz, director of the National Gas Management Authority/, says
that filling the storage capacities has already been completed, setting aside

reserves for the winter. It is known that there will be no shortage of high-BTU and nitrogenous gas until the end of the 4th quarter, provided, of course, that there are no breakdowns. At the same time, restrictions on the third kind of gas cannot be ruled out.

/There is one more issue remaining: prudent and economical energy management by consumers. Industrial enterprises could facilitate relief for the gas supply system in the most difficult period by increasing productivity in spring and summer. However, they are not doing this. On the contrary, as late as September, they, combined with communal users, were using only a bit more than 70 percent of the gas allocated./

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ECONOMY

POLAND

COAL EXTRACTION COSTS NOTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Stanislaw Zielinski: "Coal - How Much and For How Much?"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] For many years, the opinion has prevailed that Poland is a coal superpower. High rankings on the lists of largest producers and exporters made us feel better, and silenced the thought about an eventual fuel crisis which we indeed managed to avoid during the oil calamity.

However, at present coal is beginning to run short at a moment when output has reached the maximum capacity of mines, levelling off at 192 million tons (with the guaranteed work of miners on all Saturdays). Why is this happening?

As far as reserves are concerned, we will long remain a coal superpower. At present, 98 percent of the output comes from the Upper Silesian Trough. It is among the richest in Europe. However, these deposits have been worked continuously for 200 years!

As the specialists say, the coal here subsides from north to south. In practice, it means that the layers of the anticline group rich in high quality coal, while available at depths of between 100 and 300 meters at the northern edge of the trough (they have already been depleted), "descend" below 1,500 meters in the south. There is no way to get to them, at least for now.

What options are still open? We need to work other seams, which are generally thinner and lie deeper. If we recall that, in addition, almost all natural impediments known in mining occur in the Upper Silesian Trough, that the structure of geological formations is complicated, and the system of mining should take into account all the requirements of protecting surface [structures], then it will turn out that there are many factors which result in restricting output and pushing up the cost.

Since the coal is farther away, it is understandable that a greater scope of preparatory work, new designs in temperature control and ventilation, more materials, cables, energy, transportation means and vehicles etc. are needed.

We can cite many more examples. Suffice it to say that getting to the new coal seams is costly, whereas the output of mines depends primarily on mining and geological conditions.

Thus, what is the cost of mining one ton of hard coal? /On the average, for mining as a whole, the cost this year comes up to 4,600 zlotys,/ whereas the average sales price is at present at a level of 4,040 zlotys.

To be sure, costs in different mines vary. For example, /our largest mine Ziemowit produces the cheapest coal./ The cost of producing one ton amounts to 2,600 zlotys, the average sales price being 3,080 zlotys).

/Victoria in Lower Silesia turns out the most expensive coal due to the mining and geological conditions and the impossibility of mechanizing production to a greater extent./ The cost of each ton is 16,100 zlotys. There is plenty of red ink, despite the coal from this mine fetching one of the highest prices (5,730 zlotys).

From among 69 mines, only one-fourth suffer no loss. However, we can hardly conclude authoritatively on the basis of this that a majority of mining enterprises are operating in the red. After all, the cost of production is actual (even making a certain allowance for eventual mismanagement, because mining is not staffed by saints), whereas sales prices of coal are officially set.

Certainly, this situation does not promote economical management of coal, which is still cheap. If a price mechanism is to control demand, then not only the price, but also an appropriate ratio of prices of coal and other goods is the issue.

/Whatever the arrangement, it is a fact that costs of production will continue to grow. The reason is not the high remuneration for miners, as is commonly believed, but access to coal becoming increasingly difficult./

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, PROSPECTS IN REPUBLICS VIEWED

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Ljubinka Markovic with Mirjana Bozic in Belgrade, Kosta Cakic in Titograd, Fedja Ijevljev in Novi Sad, Radmila Stankovic in Belgrade, and Jovica Trakovic in Skopje: "Where Are the Job Vacancies Hidden?"]

[Text] Would you allow a dentist who has not had a drill in his hands for 8 years to work on your tooth? Yet there are unemployed dentists who have been waiting that long at SIZ's for employment security. The official statistics say that there are 80,000 people who have been waiting more than 8 years for a job, and all of one-fifth of those employed have been waiting longer than 3 years.

Will he ever get it in the end when at the moment there are about 1,086,000 Yugoslavs unemployed, and on the average more than 12 applicants compete for every job vacancy? What are the chances of generations of young people in the light of the economic turmoil that is said to be coming, when it is estimated that there are at least 1.5 million people in the employed labor force who represent "technological redundancy"?

The predictions of the planners give differing answers to this question, depending on whether they have been written in an optimistic or pessimistic (read "more realistic") coloring. The long-range plan of Yugoslavia up to the year 2000 envisages in line with the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program that we might come close to full employment before the 21st century. Every year about 400,000 new workers would be employed at an average growth rate of 2 percent. The medium-term plan envisages that about 2.6 million unemployed people will be seeking jobs between 1986 and 1990, and 1.75 million persons will be hired. For the sake of comparison about 1 million new workers were hired over the period covered by the last medium-term plan.

The federal Social Compact on Employment, which is 1.5 years old, outlined that the growth of unemployment would be halted by the end of 1985 and by the end of 1995 full economically justified employment would be achieved. Then, the social compact promised, there would be "the normal" number of unemployed on the rolls of employment security agencies, between 200,000 and 250,000 persons.

Unpleasant Balance Sheets

The balance sheet of the number of unemployed at the end of last year showed that such visions of future employment represent utopia and are in the realm of "paper fantasy." Not only was the growth of unemployment not halted in the first year after adoption of the Social Compact, but it was at exactly that point that it crossed the alarming barrier of 1 million, and even this year the number is holding steadily above 1 million.

Although over the first 8 months of this year the 3-percent hiring rate in the socialized sector has exceeded the expectations adopted in the resolution (which was 2 percent), it has also outstripped the growth rate of productivity. This means that in spite of the larger number of persons employed, there is no reason for satisfaction, since the key goal of productive employment has not been achieved. Because of the ever greater pressure of the unemployed for jobs, the problem of unemployment is ever more pronounced, and in the underdeveloped parts of the country it is already reaching socially unacceptable proportions. Thus the rate of unemployment in Kosovo is already reaching 30 percent, and the specialists say that the "red light" should be set up even at a rate of 3 percent.

A few years ago a respected trade union official announced that in coming years Yugoslavia would not have problems with unemployment, but would even be importing manpower. However absurd and beyond all reason that vision seemed at the time, not to mention its confrontation with the present reality, the optimist in the trade unions did not in fact make a mistake as far as Slovenia is concerned.

That republic halted the rise of unemployment back 2 years ago, this year it achieved full employment, and as a matter of fact it is importing workers from other republics. There is indication of this in the fact that on the average only one applicant applies for each job, and people wait 5 months for a job (the Yugoslav average is 2 years). Slovenian collectives are at the moment looking for 16,150 workers, while there are 12,780 unemployed on the rolls of employment security agencies, but there are no applicants for many job vacancies, and there is a steady demand for miners, construction workers, foundry workers, engineers in the production disciplines....

The hiring trends to date in SR Croatia do not promise full employment before 1995. The average annual plan envisaged that 243,000 workers would be employed in the socialized sector by 1990 (48,000 a year), while 27,000 workers, or 5,500 annually, would be employed in the private sector. Great hopes were placed on agriculture, tourism, and small business, which up to the year 1990 would employ 3,360 workers a year in the socialized sector and about 5,000 new workers a year in private craft and trade establishments.

Twice as Many as Called for in the Plan

It seems that along with all the measures envisaged, Croatia will be greatly helped by the aging of the work force, which will reduce the pressure of young people for jobs. At a hiring rate of 1.5 percent in the socialized sector

over the entire medium-term period, and a rate of 5 percent in the private sector, it will be possible to employ all young men and women seeking employment for the first time, some of those returning from abroad, as well as some of the people who are now unemployed. This would considerably mitigate the problem of unemployment, and it is estimated that the number of unemployed would become steady at about 110,000 by the end of 1990. The distant goal of full employment would be left until the year 2000.

One out of every two members of the present labor force in Croatia was hired between 1976 and 1985, but still over the last 20 years the number of unemployed has doubled--from 60,000 in 1966 to 124,903 in the first 8 months of this year. Although a 3-percent hiring rate has been achieved this year, which is twice as high as was planned, it is not sufficient to halt unemployment, but the rate of unemployment has at least been considerably less severe than in earlier years.

Can we be satisfied with the 3-percent rate that has been achieved? Zorka Bilalovic, chairman of the republic committee for labor and new jobs says that from the standpoint of general employment we should be satisfied, but we cannot boast about the rate, since this hiring is being done out of motives of social welfare and does not represent creation of productive new jobs. There is indication of this in the datum that the number of persons employed in the economy has increased 2.7 percent, while in noneconomic activities the increase has been all of 3.3 percent. Vesna Marica, an adviser in the republic committee, adds that the problem of unemployment does exist in Croatia, but it is not so drastic as in other republics and provinces, nevertheless, it takes on dramatic coloring in Osijek and Split, which is where 54 percent of all the unemployed are concentrated. What makes the problem difficult is the composition of the unemployed, which does not meet the needs of associated labor because the system of education has not yet been brought into line.

That accounts for the absurd situation in which on the one hand we have too many unemployed in certain occupations, while on the other hand the economy has for years been "starved" for certain disciplines. Drago Tarbuk, secretary of the Federation of SIZ's for employment security of SR Croatia, says that economists, lawyers, teachers, doctors, graduates from the academic high school, nurses, and waiters have the greatest difficulty finding jobs, while at the same time in recent years the economy has been short about 8,000 people a year. The doors of collectives have always been open to masons, carpenters, metal lathe operators, teachers in the music and technical fields, mechanical engineers, and others.

How, then, are we to join in the technological revolution if we have a shortage of engineers and other specialists? This is a warning issued by Vesna Mlnaric, executive secretary in the Council of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions, who said that within Croatian collectives' total needs over the medium-term plan, the greatest demand is for unskilled and semiskilled workers and those with secondary specialized training, who cannot be the foundation for building faster development. To be sure, these are only estimated needs, but most collectives do not even have medium-term plans of their needs for personnel.

After the "Verbal" Stage

In Croatia a considerable step has been taken in the hiring of trainees, but the dilemma has not yet been cleared up about whether OUR's should be forced by law to hire trainees. The new Law on Hiring will soon clear up the criteria as to priority in hiring, and by the end of the year a program of measures and actions will be enacted for creation of productive jobs up to the year 1990, which will elaborate in more detail the tasks contained in the medium-term plan. As for the loan for creation of new jobs, the idea has not fallen through, but it is "on ice" until the possible effects can be studied.

In all SR Serbia an initiative was taken this spring to float a loan for public subscription, but the outcome is still uncertain. At the end of August about 294,000 unemployed people were seeking jobs, and plans call for hiring 420,000 new workers during this medium-term planning period. In addition to the reorientation toward the processing industry and the manufacturing of finished products, great hopes are being placed on agriculture and small business. So that activities would move out of the "verbal" stage, opstina assemblies have just been told to join sociopolitical organizations and OUR's in drafting as soon as possible a specific program for development of small business to accompany the current medium-term plan, and here the programs for creation of new jobs should start with the needs of the large economic systems.

The fact that many people are impatient even now is shown by the programs of the Belgrade crafts and trades which have already taken shape and which by 1990 are supposed to experience a real flowering. The most attractive opstina for future craftsmen and tradesmen is Stari Grad, which would get 120 new craft and trade establishments, while 70 craftsmen and tradesmen would find jobs in Savski Venac, 100 or so in Cukarica, while in Palilula Opstina a program has already been adopted for construction of 120 temporary structures for crafts and trades.

Changes of Regulations and Steps Forward

Although the program of the provincial SIZ for Employment Security in SAP Vojvodina has called for creation of 34,000 new jobs a year, from the middle of last year up to the middle of this year about 500 inhabitants in Vojvodina received new jobs. Which accounts for the optimism that the rise of unemployment will be halted by the end of this decade and that full employment would be achieved over the next 10 years by 1995 by hiring 350,000 workers. This optimism has also been incorporated into the draft of the provincial Social Compact on Hiring, which envisages that the upper limit of unemployment may not exceed 4 percent.

"In certain opstinas in Vojvodina we already have full employment," says Istvan Tot, chairman of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee for Labor. "Guaranteeing stable conditions in agriculture would bring about a considerable reduction of unemployment in the province. Because of the bad situation last year a considerable number of farmers not only till their own land, but also turn to other jobs in the socialized sector of agriculture, which for 4 years now has been recording a growth of hiring, thanks above all to the development

of livestock raising. Small business has also started to move again, and by contrast with 6 years ago, when it employed only 110 new workers, last year it employed all of 1,800.

Changes in pieces of legislation, agreements, and other documents creating conditions so that working people can engage in self-employment have contributed to these developments in considerable measure. The subject of our interview, for example, referred to the Law on Use of Farmland and Rendering of Services in Agriculture, which made it possible for farmers to hire as many as three workers. Owners of agricultural equipment can also cultivate the land for others and employ manpower in doing so, and following Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia, this year Vojvodina has also introduced mandatory old-age insurance for private farmers.

Again in Montenegro, where at the end of August there were 38,705 employed persons (most of all in Titograd and Niksic), unemployment is a serious economic, political, and social problem. The republic's plans for development have given priority to agriculture, tourism, and small business, and a project of the regional bureau for agriculture which is being financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (estimated cost about 20,653.1 million) has opened up room to hire 1,240 workers in 17 opstinas.

Hope Placed Even in Small Facilities

Since 1 June of this year the law on the loan for creation of new jobs has been in effect; over 5 years it is supposed to create jobs for about 2,000 workers, primarily in small factories or shops in the small business sector in underdeveloped regions. The structures would take less than 18 months to build, and priority in obtaining the money of the loan would go to projects which will employ more workers. The problem, however, is that designs do not yet exist, and since inflation since the beginning of the year has raised the price per job from 5 million to twice that amount, there is some question of what the real benefit in terms of new jobs will be from these investments.

The republic loan for creation of new jobs offers an important opportunity in SR Bosnia-Hercegovina to open up more than 100,000 new jobs during this medium-term period. Since the response of the employed labor force has been exceptional, and the amount paid in has exceeded what was planned, it is still more disturbing that the steps to carry out the loan have been excessively slow and even illogical, and have not fulfilled expectations. Out of the 1,305 programs applied for, only 170 have been approved, and only 35 programs have begun to be carried out. Particularly large expectations are placed on large economic systems, which would provide economic employment by building quite small projects in various regions.

One of the important areas for the creation of new jobs is small business, but it is still mistakenly identified with private hostelry. Nevertheless, it is encouraging that contract organizations are opening up, and in Sarajevo alone 55 of them have been opened and more than 1,000 workers hired. Winter tourism has been recording a steady growth since the Winter Olympics, as has transit tourism. Many opstinas now lack funds for new projects, but the Olympic structures offer great opportunities for seasonal employment.

With its 145,000 unemployed, Macedonia had no choice but to examine in detail all possibilities for relatively rapid and productive creation of jobs, since the analyses indicate that unless this republic does something, it will face a figure of 240,000 unemployed at the end of this medium-term plan. How is this to be prevented? It is believed that at a 2.5-percent average annual rate of new jobs in the socialized sector, along with retirement, hiring in the self-employment sector and hiring in other republics and abroad, that 121,000 new workers will be hired by the end of 1990. The jobs of the other 120,000 unemployed will depend directly on performance of the program adopted by the Macedonian Assembly in late October.

A loan for the unemployed which would open up 20,000 new jobs is to be floated in January. There is also the proposal to shorten the length of service required for a pension by 5 years, which would provide another 20,000 new jobs. Plans call for hiring a considerable number of workers in industry and mining thanks to better utilization of capacity and removal of bottlenecks. Increasing the size of the labor force by 40 percent on second and third shifts would employ about 30,000 more workers, and still another 5,000 to 6,000 jobs would be opened up by shortening the workweek to 36 hours, and about 20,000 jobs would be created by completing projects which have begun and by starting new ones, especially small rural plants. In the small business sector about 3,000 jobs are expected in the socialized sector and 10,000 through the pooling of personal resources of individuals, while in agriculture plans call for creation of about 6,000 new jobs.

The Dangerous Traps of the Criteria

Kosovo, where about 127,000 unemployed people are waiting for jobs, 1 out of every 4 of whom is between the ages of 30 and 40, faces a still more unenviable momentary situation with unemployment and a still less clear future as to the creation of new jobs. The planned hiring of 101,500 workers in the socialized sector, 16,000 in small business, and 10,000 in agriculture by the year 1990 will not solve the problem of unemployment, since it is expected that about 350,000 unemployed people will be seeking jobs during this 5-year period. The causes lie in the low level of development of the Kosovo economy, in inadequate investment, in movement to the cities, and in the immensely high natural population growth, which is three times greater than the Yugoslav average.

A public subscription loan has been floated to mitigate the problem of unemployment, but so far only about 55 percent of the employed labor force has signed up. On the basis of the loan and money set aside out of income another 12,500 new jobs would be opened over the next 5 years.

Judging by this "time travel" into the near and distant future of new job creation in the republics and provinces, again in 1987 (in spite of the proposed hiring rate of 2.3 percent) and for quite a number of years to follow, except in Slovenia, unemployment will be a serious socioeconomic, social, political, and indeed even class problem. In certain parts of the country they are attempting in various ways to halt unemployment, but even with the best intentions that new hiring should be linked to the rise of productivity, it could

easily happen that many actions would be short-lived or on the other hand would turn into their opposite because of divergence from the initial idea.

On the one hand thought is being given to how to remove from the rolls of the unemployed those who are choosey about jobs, and on the other to how legislative provisions can compel collectives to hire more workers, so that thus even the draft of the federal resolution for 1987 speaks about "mandatory hiring of trainees." Compulsion from outside sets a dangerous trap that hiring without economic criteria will only increase the present concealed unemployment within collectives and will hold back technological development because of the excessive number of workers. The question arises of the realistic possibility of hiring more people in the near future if the heralded stricter penalties on losing enterprises are applied, which would necessarily require giving jobs first to workers from collectives which have gone through liquidation.

Harmful Careers

In spite of the good aspects of the loan being floated by public conscription for creation of new jobs, since ultimately it does offer something on the financial side of the future, unless the primary direction is toward new programs which are confirmed on the market and which call for eliminating bottlenecks in existing production operations, it might merely offer a straw to the unemployed, but it would be a large trap for the future development of the economy. A number of other actions and initiatives that have been undertaken also have their own bad features, but in any case they should be supported if they serve the main goal of creating productive jobs. The orientation toward tourism, agriculture, and small business is decisive to be sure in many communities, but here the ideological barriers concerning investment of personal capital should be eliminated, and the fear of people getting rich under socialism should be cleared up.

Still, experience teaches us that many of the measures and actions taken so far to create new jobs and which have been more a reflection of political campaigns and social welfare actions than the result of a well-thought-out economic policy, have proven to be short-lived. After all, unemployment has been growing in spite of the pages of resolutions, agreements, laws, and other documents, and the problem of creating new jobs cannot be solved solely through political actions and legislative regulation. All of this is in fact indication that the problem of unemployment, instead of being an exclusively economic problem, has unfortunately become a political, social, and class problem as well, precisely because the effort to solve it has not been made with economic logic and the logic of development.

As a matter of fact, however much it might sound like rhetoric, the key to creation of new jobs is in the hands of those who are employed, but only if the market is driving associated labor to adopt new programs and hire new workers, and only if they can plan their personnel according to economic conditions which are known in advance. Without the most important link, and that is the rise of productivity, which will also open up room for creation of productive new jobs, it will not be possible to make a serious dent in unemployment. As the unemployed accumulate in nonproductive collectives without a

future, the result will be that there are more hands working for the same slender and ever more slender income.

The speed and direction taken by the changes announced in the economic system will also be extremely important to the future for the creation of new jobs. If a blow is struck now at the heart of the difficulties and there is no hesitation in undertaking to resolve them, there might even be a temporary drop in the chances of a sizable portion of those now unemployed for quickly obtaining the job they want, but if at this juncture we allow the occasion to slip by for an essential change of direction in the economy, the bill will be paid by future generations.

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CSO: 2800/53

POLITICS

BULGARIA

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH CYPRUS RATIFIED

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 pp 7-14

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Consular Convention Between the Bulgarian People's Republic
and the Republic of Cyprus**

(Ratified with Ukase No 1542, dated 7 May 1986, of the NRB State Council--DV, No 36, 1986. Ratification documents exchanged in Sofia on 24 September 1986. Effective as of 25 October 1986)

The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Cyprus,

Guided by the desire to establish consular relations and contribute to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of universally accepted principles of international law and the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, more especially, the principles of sovereign equality of states, territorial integrity and noninterference in domestic affairs, have resolved to conclude the following convention, to which purpose they have appointed as their representatives:

For the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic: Bocho Bochev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary;

For the Government of the Republic of Cyprus: Georgios Pelagis, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who, after exchanging their accreditations, which were found to be valid and in suitable form,

Agreed on the following:

Chapter I

Definitions

Article 1

For purposes of this convention, the following concepts shall have the following definition:

- a. "Consulate:" general consulate, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;
- b. "Consular district:" the territory assigned to the consulate for the exercise of consular functions;
- c. "Chief of consulate:" consul general, consul, vice-consul or consular official assigned to act in that capacity;
- d. "Consular official:" any individual, including the chief of consulate, assigned the implementation of consular functions. This definition also includes the individual assigned to the consulate for practical training (trainee);
- e. "Consular personnel:" any individual who performs administrative, technical or other assignments at the consulate;
- f. "Member of the consulate:" a consular official and consular personnel;
- g. "Member of the family:" the wife of a consulate member, his children, his parents and his wife's parents, if they are members of his household;
- h. "Consular premises:" buildings or parts of buildings, including the residence of the chief of consulate, as well as the grounds belonging to the buildings, used exclusively for consular purposes, regardless of their owner;
- i. "Consular files:" any papers, documents, official correspondence, books, films, recording tapes, consular registers, codes and files and items used for their storage;
- j. "Ship of the assigning country:" any vessel legitimately sailing under the flag of that country, with the exception of navy vessels;
- k. "Aircraft of the assigning country:" any aircraft with the exception of military, registered in that country in accordance with its legislation and bearing its distinguishing markings;
- l. "Citizens of the assigning country:" individuals who are citizens of that country in accordance with its legislation;
- m. "Juridical persons of the assigning country are those considered such by the host country as per the legislation of the assigning country.

Chapter II

Opening a Consulate and Appointing and Recalling Members of the Consulate

Article 2

- 1. A consulate may be opened in the host country only with the agreement of said country.

2. The seat of the consulate, its rank and consular district, as well as the number of the members of the consulate are determined by agreement between the assigning and host countries.

Article 3

1. Before a chief of consulate has been appointed, the assigning country must be assured through diplomatic channels that the host country agrees with the appointment of the respective individual as chief of consulate.

2. Through its diplomatic mission the assigning country addresses to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country a consular patent or any similar document on the appointment of a chief of consulate. The consular patent or any similar document must indicate the name of the chief of consulate, his rank, the consular district within which he will be exercising his functions, and the seat of the consulate.

3. Following submission of the consular patent or other similar document on the appointment of the chief of consulate, the host country shall issue to him within the shortest possible time an exequitur or any other type of permission.

4. The chief of the consulate may undertake the implementation of consular functions after the host country has issued an exequitur or any other type of permission.

5. Prior to the issuance of an exequitur or any other permission, the host country may issue to the chief of consulate a temporary permission for the exercise of his consular functions.

6. From the time that permission has been granted, even though temporary, the competent authorities of the host country shall take all the necessary steps enabling the chief of consulate to perform his functions.

Article 4

1. Should for any reason the chief of consulate be unable to perform his functions or should the position of chief of consulate remain vacant, the assigning country may assign to a consular official of this or another consulate in the host country or to a member of the diplomatic personnel of the diplomatic mission in the host country the temporary functions of chief of consulate. The name of that individual must be submitted in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country through diplomatic channels.

2. The individual in charge of temporarily performing the functions of chief of consulate shall enjoy the same facilities, privileges and immunities as the chief of consulate as per the present convention.

3. The assigning of consular functions to a member of the diplomatic personnel from the diplomatic mission of the assigning country, as per item 1 of this article, shall not restrict his privileges and immunities granted by virtue of his diplomatic status.

Article 5

Only a citizen of the assigning country may be a consular official.

Article 6

The assigning country shall inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country, through diplomatic channels, of the following:

- a. The appointment of members of the consulate, with the exception of the chief of consulate, the date of their arrival following their appointment, their definitive departure or the determination of their functions or any other changes related to their status during their work at the consulate;**
- b. The arrival and definitive departure of a member of the family of a member of the consulate and the time at which a given individual becomes or stops being member of said family;**
- c. The appointment and release of duty of individuals permanently residing in the host country as members of the consulate.**

Article 7

- 1. The competent authorities of the host country shall issue free of charge to any consular official a document certifying to his identity and rank.**
- 2. The stipulations of item 1 of this article shall also apply to the members of the consulate if they are not citizens or permanent residents of the host country.**
- 3. The stipulations of item 1 of this article shall also apply to the members of the families of members of the consulate who live together with them.**

Article 8

The host country may at any time, with no need to motivate its decision, inform the assigning country through diplomatic channels that the exequitur or any other permission issued to the chief of consulate has been withdrawn or that another member of the consulate is considered persona non grata. In that case the assigning country must recall this individual if he had already assumed his functions. Should the assigning country fail to observe this obligation within a reasonable period of time, the host country may withdraw its recognition of this individual as member of the consulate.

Chapter III

Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

Article 9

- 1. The host country shall provide the consulate all possible facilities for the implementation of its functions and take the necessary steps so that its**

members may perform their official activities and benefit from the facilities, privileges and immunities stipulated in the present convention.

2. The host country shall show proper respect for the members of the consulate and take the necessary steps to ensure the protection of their person, freedom and dignity.

Article 10

1. The seal of the assigning country, together with the name of the consulate in the languages of the assigning and host country may be displayed in the consular premises and the residence of the chief of consulate.

2. The flag of the assigning country may be hoisted on the premises and the residence of the chief of consulate.

3. The flag of the assigning country may be placed on official transport vehicles of the chief of consulate.

Article 11

1. The assigning country has the right, in accordance with the legislation of the host country, to purchase, use or lease grounds, buildings or parts of buildings, build buildings and landscape terrains needed for consular premises and for the housing premises of the members of the consulate. To this effect, the host country, if necessary, shall assist the assigning country.

2. The stipulations of item 1 of the present article do not relieve the assigning country of the obligation to observe the legislation of the host country in terms of construction and landscaping applicable to the area in which the respective real estate is located.

Article 12

1. The host country must ensure the protection of consular premises. The consular premises must be used for purposes consistent with the nature and functions of the consulate.

2. The consular premises, the residence of the chief of consulate and the residential premises of the members of the consulate are inviolable. The authorities of the host country may not enter the consular premises, the residence of the chief of consulate and the housing of the members of the consulate without the permission of the chief of consulate, the chief of the diplomatic mission of the assigning country or another authorized individual.

Article 13

1. Consular premises and consular vehicles may not be requisitioned under any circumstances. Should their requisitioning or expropriation become necessary for needs of national defense or social requirements, in accordance with the legislation of the host country, the competent authorities of said country will take all the necessary steps to prevent any difficulty in carrying out

consular functions and immediately to provide suitable and effective compensation to the assigning country.

2. The stipulations of item 1 of this article shall also apply in terms of transportation vehicles of the members of the consulate, providing that said stipulations apply to a single passenger car per individual and providing that such individuals are not citizens of the host country.

Article 14

The consular files are inviolable at all times regardless of their location.

Article 15

1. The consulate has the right to communicate with the government, diplomatic representatives and other consulates of the assigning country regardless of their location. To this purpose the consulate may use all standard means of communication, codes, diplomatic or consular couriers, and diplomatic or consular pouches. In the use of ordinary means of communications, the consulates shall have the same rights as a diplomatic mission. The consulate may install and use a radio transmitter only with the agreement of the host country.

2. Official correspondence of the consulate, regardless of the means of communications used and consular pouches showing visible external identification marks indicating their official status are inviolable and may not be held and opened by the authorities of the host country.

3. The consular courier of the assigning country, who can show an official document identifying himself and the number of packages entrusted to him, will have on the territory of the host country the same rights, privileges and immunities as diplomatic couriers. The same applies to the special (ad hoc) consular courier, with the exception that the rights, privileges and immunities granted to him as a courier will be withdrawn after the consular pouch has been delivered to the addressee.

4. A consulate may assign to one of its members to receive from or give to the captain of an aircraft or a ship of the assigning country a consular pouch in accordance with the proper security regulations of the host country.

Article 16

The persons of members of the consulate and the members of their families who live with them will be inviolable. They may not be detained or arrested under any circumstances.

Article 17

1. Consular officials and members of their families who live with them shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the host country with the exception of civil claims relative to the following:

- a. Personal real estate on the territory of the host country, unless it is owned by the assigning country for consular purposes;
 - b. Inheritance in which consular officials or consular personnel act as the executor, manager, heir by law or testament, and guardian as a private individual and not in behalf of the assigning country;
 - c. Concluded contracts, on the basis of which they have not assumed directly or indirectly any obligation as representatives of the assigning country;
 - d. Damages caused to a third person in the host country as a result of a motor vehicle accident.
2. In the case of individuals stipulated in item 1 of the present article, no executive steps may be taken other than in the cases stipulated in letters a, b, c and d of this article, providing that such steps do not violate the immunity of their person and home.
3. Members of the consulate and members of their families will enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the host country. They will enjoy immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the host country and will not be subject to executive measures in the host country in connection with any type of action carried out in the course of the implementing their official functions.
4. The stipulations of item 3 of this article shall not apply in the case of civil cases filed against a member of the consulate should they:
- a. Be based on contracts signed by him, for which he has not assumed directly or indirectly an obligation on behalf of the assigning country;
 - b. Have been instigated by third persons for damages caused in the host country as a result of a motor vehicle accident.

Article 18

1. The assigning country may waive immunity from jurisdiction by the host country for members of a consulate and members of their families living with them. Such waivers must always be presented in writing. An immunity waiver for civil cases does not mean a waiver of immunity relative to the execution of a resolution, which requires a separate waiver.
2. Should a member of the consulate or member of his family living with him file a claim in the case in which he enjoys immunity from jurisdiction in accordance with article 17, he waives the right to use his immunity in terms of any counterclaim directly related to the principal claim.

Article 19

1. A consular official does not have to testify as a witness in court or in front of any other competent authorities of the host country.

2. A member of the consulate may be summoned to give testimony in court or to other competent authorities of the host country. He may refuse to testify regarding circumstances related to his official activities. No coercive measures may be applied to a member of the consulate to force him to appear in court or give testimony.

3. The stipulations of this article apply, respectively, to the members of the families of members of the consulate, who live with them.

Article 20

Members of the consulate and members of their families who live with them are relieved from any mandatory duties or any other social or military obligations of the host country.

Article 21

Members of the consulate and the members of the families who live with them shall be free from any obligations stipulated in the legislation of the host country concerning registration, residence permits or any other requirements applicable to foreigners.

Article 22

1. The members of the consulate shall not pay any taxes or fees of the host country, levied on their salaries paid by the assigning country.

2. The members of the consulate and the members of their families who live with them shall not pay any taxes and fees or state, local and community taxes, including taxes and fees on the real estate they own.

3. The tax-free benefits stipulated in item 2 of this article shall not apply to the following:

a. Indirect taxes which are normally part of the prices of commodities and services;

b. Taxes and fees on private real estate on the territory of the host country, in accordance with the stipulations of article 23;

c. Taxes on inheritance and taxes on property rights transfers, collected by the host country in accordance with the stipulations of article 26;

d. Taxes and fees levied on private income originating in the host country;

e. Fees for services of various types;

f. Taxes and fees on deals and documents pertaining to deals, including state fees of all kinds, levied in connection with such deals, with the exception of taxes and fees of all kinds, levied in connection with such deals, excluding taxes and fees not levied as per article 23.

4. Members of the consulate who hire individuals whose salaries and wages are free from the income tax levied by the host country must observe the obligations stipulated in the legislation of the host country the collection of income taxes.

Article 23

1. No taxes or any other fees may be levied on consular premises, and the residences of the members of the consulate and their land, providing that they are either owned or rented by the assigning country or by a physical or juridical person acting in its behalf; nor shall deals and documents relative to the acquisition of such property be taxed.

2. The stipulations of item 1 of this paragraph do not apply to payments for various services rendered.

Article 24

The assigning country shall not pay any taxes or fees on the territory of the host country for any property which is owned by said country or used by it, or should such property exist.

Article 25

1. Any item, including motor vehicles, for official use by the consulate shall be free from customs fees to the same extent as items used for official purposes by a diplomatic mission.

2. Consular officials and members of their families who live with them shall not be subject to customs control.

3. Members of the consulate and members of their families who live with them shall pay no customs fees, like their respective categories of the personnel of the diplomatic mission.

4. In item 3 of this paragraph the term "respective category of the personnel of the diplomatic mission" applies to the members of the diplomatic personnel, if it is a question of consular officials, and members of the administrative and technical personnel, if related to consular personnel.

5. The stipulations of items 1 and 3 of this article shall not apply to fees charged for protecting, transporting and storing imported or exported items.

Article 26

State, municipal and local fees and other taxes shall not be levied in cases of transfers of the right of ownership of property of a deceased member of the consulate or member of his family, should the existence of such property in the host country be the result exclusively of the presence of the deceased in that country as member of the consulate or member of his family.

Article 27

The host country shall ensure freedom of movement and travel on its territory to the members of the consulate and the members of their families who live with them, with the exception of areas the entry into which is forbidden or restricted for considerations of state security.

Article 28

The members of the consulate and the members of their families must observe the legislation of the host country concerning insurance for civil liability for damages caused to third persons in the use of motor vehicles.

Article 29

The consular personnel and the members of the families of consular officials and consular personnel who live with them and who are citizens of the host country or are permanent residents of that country shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities stipulated in this convention, with the exception of items 2 and 3 of article 19.

Chapter IV

Consular Functions

Article 30

The task of the consular official is to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries, to help in the development of economic, trade, cultural, scientific and tourist relations between them and to protect the rights and interest of the assigning country, its citizens and juridical persons.

Article 31

1. In the implementation of his functions, the consular official may address himself in writing or verbally to the following:
 - a. Competent local authorities within his consular district;
 - b. Competent central authorities of the host country, should this be allowed by the legislation and customs of the host country.
2. With the agreement of the host country, the consular official may perform consular functions also outside the limits of his consular district.

Article 32

1. The consular official has the right, in accordance with the legislation of the host country, to represent in the courts and other agencies of the host country citizens, including juridical persons, of the assigning country, and to take suitable steps to ensure their legal defense should such citizens, due

to absence or any other reason, are unable to secure on time the defense of their rights and interests.

2. Representation, as per item 1 of the present article, shall terminate the moment the represented individual has appointed his representative or has undertaken personally the defense of his rights and interests.

Article 33

The consular official has the right:

- a. To issue, extend, invalidate or make other changes in the passports or other similar documents of citizens of the assigning country;
- b. To issue visas.

Article 34

1. The consular official has the right:

- a. To keep a record of the citizens of the assigning country;
- b. To accept declarations on problems of citizenship;
- c. To record and receive reports and documents on births and deaths of citizens of the assigning country;
- d. To perform marriages according to the legislation of the assigning country, providing that both individuals are its citizens;
- e. To accept petitions on the family status of citizens of the assigning country.

2. The consular official shall report to the competent authorities of the host country the registration made by the consulate of births, marriages and deaths of citizens of the assigning country should this be required by the legislation of the host country.

3. The stipulations of letters "c" and "d" of item 1 of this paragraph do not relieve the respective individuals of their obligation of observing formalities required by the legislation of the host country.

Article 35

1. The consular official has the right:

- a. To accept and certify statements by citizens of the assigning country and to issue corresponding documents to them;
- b. To draft, certify and keep last wills and other documents involving unilateral personal deals of citizens of the assigning country;

- c. To certify signatures of citizens of the assigning country;
 - d. To legalize all documents issued by the authorities of the assigning or host country and to certify copies and extracts of such documents;
 - e. To translate documents and to certify to the accuracy of the translation;
 - f. To draft and certify acts and contracts which citizens of the assigning country may conclude, providing that said acts and contracts do not conflict with the legislation of the host country and do not pertain to their acquisition or loss of rights over real estate located in the host country;
 - g. To draft and certify acts and contracts regardless of the citizenship of individuals who may be parties to said acts and contracts, should they apply exclusively to property rights existing in the assigning country or rights to be exercised in that country, providing that the acts and contracts do not conflict with the legislation of the host country.
2. The acts and documents indicated in item 1 of this article, certified or legalized by the consular official of the assigning country, shall have in the host country the same validity and proof as documents certified or legalized by the courts or other competent authorities of the host country. The authorities of the host country must accept the validity of said documents to the extent to which they do not conflict with the legislation of that country.

Article 36

The consular official has the right to accept for safekeeping from and for the citizens of the assigning country objects, money and documents unless this conflicts with the legislation of the host country. Objects accepted for safekeeping may be taken out of the host country only if this does not violate the legislation of that country.

Article 37

The consular official has the right to submit to the citizens of the assigning country judicial and other documents.

Article 38

- 1. The authorities of the host country shall inform in writing the consulate of cases requiring guardianship or tutorship of a citizen of the assigning country who is a minor or unable to engage in legal actions.
- 2. The consular official may be in touch with the respective authorities of the host country on problems stipulated in item 1 of this paragraph and, in particular, to suggest an individual who may act as tutor or guardian.

Article 39

- 1. The consular official has the right to be in contact with any citizen of the assigning country and to render to him assistance or provide counsel and,

if necessary, secure legal assistance for him. Should a citizen of the assigning country wish to visit the consular official or be in touch with him by any other means, the host country shall not restrict in any form the access of this citizen to the consulate of the assigning country.

2. The authorities of the host country must assist the consular official should he need information concerning individuals who are citizens of the assigning country in such a way as to enable the consular official to be in touch or meet with such individuals.

Article 40

1. The competent authorities of the host country shall inform within 3 days the consulate of the assigning country of any case of detention, arrest or deprivation of freedom under any form of a citizen of the assigning country. Said authorities must immediately dispatch any communication sent by that individual to the consulate.

2. The consular official has the right to visit a citizen of the assigning country who has been arrested, detained or deprived of freedom under any form and to talk or correspond with him and provide legal assistance for him. He has the right to visit the citizen of the assigning country who is serving a term of deprivation of freedom.

3. The competent authorities of the host country must inform the citizens of the assigning country of any rights they have in accordance with this convention.

4. The rights stipulated in items 1, 2 and 3 of this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the legislation of the host country, providing that said legislation does not invalidate such rights.

Article 41

1. The competent authorities of the host country shall inform within the shortest possible time the consulate of the death of a citizen of the assigning country and shall submit to it information on inheritance property, the heirs, the executors and the discovery of an inheritance in the host country, if the heir or executor is a citizen of the assigning country. The competent authorities of the host country shall also inform the consulate of the existence of a will.

2. The consular official may represent citizens of the assigning country in dealings with the authorities of the host country in accordance with its legislation regarding inheritance matters, even without being entitled to do so, should such citizens, due to absence or other legitimate reasons, be unable to protect their rights and interests on time.

3. The consular official in whose district the inheritance is located has the right:

a. To demand of the competent authorities of the host country to take the steps stipulated in the legislation of that country to protect and administer the inheritance;

b. To be personally present or be represented by an authorized person in drawing up the inventory and sealing the property, and to supervise the course of proceedings initiated to this effect.

4. If after the completion of the inheritance proceedings on the territory of one of the contracting countries the movable inherited property or funds from the sale of movable property or real estate are to be transferred to heirs or executors living on the territory of the other contracting country, and the latter have [sic] the possibility of receiving the inheritance personally or through their representative, the inherited property or the funds obtained from its sale shall be submitted to the consular official in accordance with the legislation of the host country.

5. If a citizen of the assigning country, who is not a permanent resident in the host country, dies in that country, the objects carried on his person, with the exception of those acquired in the host country and which, at the time of his death, were items the export of which is prohibited, shall be submitted to the consular official without formalities.

Article 42

The consular official has the right to provide all assistance to the vessels of the assigning country and to the members of the crews during their stay on the territorial or internal waters of the host country. He may take all the necessary steps to apply the legislation of the assigning country concerning navigation. To this effect he may board the vessels of the assigning country and may be visited by the captains and members of the crews in accordance with the regulations of the ports of the host country.

Article 43

Without violating the rights of the authorities of the host country, the consular official has the right:

a. To interrogate the captain or member of the crew of the vessel of the assigning country, to check, accept and certify documents of the vessel, to accept information concerning the travel and to engage in other activities, the purpose of which is to facilitate the entry, stay and departure of the vessel;

b. To settle all disputes between the captain and other members of the crew, including disputes relative to labor contracts and labor conditions;

c. To carry out activities related to the hiring or dismissal of the captain or a member of the crew;

- d. To take all necessary measures to ensure the hospitalization and repatriation of the captain or member of the crew of the vessel;
- e. To accept, draft and certify all statements and other documents concerning navigation, as stipulated by the legislation of the assigning country;
- f. To accept reports and legal documents on births or deaths, drawn up by the captain on board the vessel, and wills accepted during the passage;
- g. To help the captain or a member of the crew in establishing contacts with the courts or other competent authorities of the host country.

Article 44

- 1. Should the courts or other competent authorities of the host country intend to undertake coercive actions or an official investigation on board the vessel of the assigning country within the territorial waters of the host country, said authorities must inform the respective consular official of this fact. Such information must be provided before undertaking such activities, so that the consular official may be present in their exercise. If the consular official or his representative have been prevented from attending said activities, on his request the competent authorities of the host country shall submit to him full information of the event and the occurred actions.
- 2. The stipulations of item 1 of this paragraph shall apply also if it becomes necessary for the competent authorities of the port area to interrogate ashore the captain, a member of the crew or a passenger from the assigning country.
- 3. The judicial or other competent authorities of the host country, unless so requested by the captain of the vessel or the consular official, shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the vessel on problems of relations among members of the crew, labor relations, discipline or other actions of an internal nature, providing that they do not disturb the peace, security and legislation of the host country.
- 4. The stipulations of items 1 and 2 of this article shall not apply, however, to ordinary customs, passport and sanitary control or the rescuing of human life at sea, preventing the pollution of sea waters or any other actions undertaken on the request or with the agreement of the captain of the vessel.

Article 45

- 1. If the vessel of the assigning country has sunk, has run aground or been cast ashore or has suffered any other accident within the territorial or internal waters of the host country or any object, which is part of said vessel or is part of its freight or any object which is part of the freight of any sunk vessel, owned by the assigning country or a citizen of that country, has been found by the host country, the competent authorities of that country shall inform of this fact the consular official of the assigning country without delay. They shall also inform the consular official of the steps taken to rescue the vessel, the life of the people aboard, the freight and any

of the property and other items which are part of the freight and which have separated themselves from the vessel.

2. The consular official may provide all type of assistance to such a vessel, the members of its crew and passengers. To this effect he may ask for help the competent authorities of the host country. Said authorities must provide him with the necessary assistance in the steps he has taken.

3. In the case of absence of any individual assigned to take the necessary actions, the consular official shall be considered empowered to undertake the same actions which could be undertaken by the owner, concerning:

a. The vessel of the assigning country, its freight or any item belonging to said vessel or the part of its freight, which has been separated from the vessel, or

b. Freight or any other object belonging to the freight of any broken up vessel, which object or freight being the property of the assigning country or a citizen of that country, which has been found in the territorial or internal waters of the host country or has been delivered to the port of said country.

4. Customs dues or any other fees will not be levied on the territory of the host country in the case of a vessel or its cargo, which have had an accident, providing that they were not destined for use in said country.

Article 46

The stipulations of articles 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall also apply to aircraft of the assigning country.

Article 47

1. The consulate may charge for consular services performed within the host country fees and other payments as legislated by the assigning country.

2. Fees and payments stipulated in item 1 of this article shall be free from any taxes and levies on the part of the host country.

Article 48

In addition to functions stipulated in this convention, the consular official may carry out other functions assigned to him by the assigning country unless they conflict with the legislation of the host country.

Chapter V

General and Concluding Stipulations

Article 49

The consulate may exercise its consular functions in the host country on behalf of the other country with the agreement of the host country.

Article 50

- 1. The stipulations of the present convention shall also apply to the consular services of diplomatic missions.**
- 2. The names of the members of the diplomatic mission performing consular functions shall be reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country.**
- 3. The members of diplomatic missions stipulated in item 2 of this article shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities granted to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.**

Article 51

Any individual who exercises the privileges and immunities stipulated in this convention must, without violating said privileges and immunities, observe the legislation of the host country, including stipulations on road travel, insurance of motor vehicles and the obligation to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the host country.

Article 52

- 1. The present convention is subject to ratification and shall become effective 30 days after the exchange of ratification documents, which shall take place in Sofia.**
- 2. The present convention is concluded for an indefinite term. It may be denounced in writing by any of the high contracting parties. In this case the convention shall become invalid 6 months after the date of the denunciation.**

In certifying to the above stipulations, the respective representatives of the high contracting parties signed this convention and set their seals.

Drafted in Nicosia on 24 March 1981 in two copies in the English language.

For the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic:

Bocho Bochev

For the Government of the Republic of Cyprus:

Georgios Pelagis

5003

CSO:2200/15

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DEFINED IN RUDE PRAVO

AU211409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 November carries on page 6 a 650-word Oldrich Pospisil answer in the "replying to readers' queries" column, entitled "International Terrorism." In reply to reader V.D. from Jindrichuv Hradec who asks about the essence and causes of terrorism, Pospisil states: "In the broad sense of the word, international terrorism covers such criminal acts as undeclared war, the export of all forms of counterrevolution, political assassination attempts and murders, the enlistment and use of mercenaries, aircraft hijacking and kidnapping of persons as hostages, barbarous treatment of war prisoners and of civil population, and so forth. Some of this criminal activity obviously comes under the term aggression. State terrorism is particularly dangerous, since it can easily spill over into international aggression." Generally, Pospisil says, "it can be defined as illegal activity by an individual, a group of people, or a state, with the aim of preparing or enacting violence against other persons (so as to acquire political or economic advantages). The socialist countries resolutely and unconditionally condemn terrorism; on several occasions they have expressed their readiness to actively cooperate with other states in liquidating it. They attach primary importance to fighting state terrorism; but they agree that all other forms of terrorism, too, must be eliminated from life on our planet."

After attributing the causes of international terrorism to situations created by imperialists' policy (such as U.S. meddling in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Libya, and elsewhere, with the aim of achieving U.S. aims through terrorism and the secret services), Pospisil states: "Of course, it must be stressed at the same time that 'violence is not equal to violence.' International law recognizes the right of the victims of aggression, as well as the right of anticolonial and antiracist movements, to conduct an armed struggle. However, especially in recent times the secret services of imperialist states have been staging disgusting terrorist actions with the aim of attributing them to liberation movements and denigrating them, and sometimes even in order to justify their own imperialist reprisals and aggressions."

Pospisil concludes by saying that the elimination of international terrorism would "strengthen trust and inter-state cooperation, and obviously alleviate the creation of a system of international security."

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY URGES EMULATION OF SOVIET PRACTICES

AU251518 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 86 p 1

[Lubos Kriz commentary: "An Inspiring Example"--words between slantlines are published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] Development is a relentless thing. Every year the socialist society comes to face more demanding tasks. This will never change. No development is more complex than the development of society. One thing is certain, however. If society wants to advance, if it aspires to its own perfection, movement must not come to a halt in any of its spheres. Arrested development in one area will be negatively reflected in other areas.

Personally, I am greatly interested in the movement in social awareness; perhaps because it is exceptionally complicated and hard to measure. Some experts claim that it is also hard to influence. Well, I am not all that convinced about that, although I admit that it is a problem for many doctoral theses.

People's activity, their interest in the social movement, and their personal contribution to this movement, all that is a big "packet" of tasks for ideological work. But not only for ideological work....

This is connected with cardinal questions: What influences people's activity in the struggle for socialist ideas? What makes man decide to leave the shell of indifference and step out on the path of active and innermost personal involvement in the solution of the urgent tasks of the day?

Together with a PRAVDA brigade, I recently returned from a study visit to the Soviet Union. Contemporary social life in the USSR furnishes sufficient evidence of the successful search for answers to those questions there. And results followed. People have been activated.

Let us answer the question how this came about, and why?

Within the framework of restructuring party work and the society as a whole, the new party leadership opted for some new approaches, and even revolutionary changes, in ideological work. They all are dialectically connected with the work of the economic sphere as well; this can be documented by results that have been achieved due not only to measures in accelerating socioeconomic development, but also due to ideological work.

The first principle of party work is to get closer to man. Not formally, by empty cliches, but by means of a sincere personal contact with his problems and concerns and by assisting him in their solution. It is not at all just pro forma that the human factor gets emphasized in the USSR. The basic form of moving ideological work closer to man is /dialogue./ A dialogue that is open and honest. This can be gleaned, for example, from the programs of Soviet television, especially its second channel and the programs of large Soviet cities, in which greater scope is reserved for the problems of the working people. The prevailing forms are surveys of opinion and interviews. People in the streets are being questioned on all kinds of topics. And people do not try to shake off the intrusive microphones, do not dodge burning questions, do not reply in empty words.... They use sharp terms, speak with involvement, and--compared with the experience on our television--with unusual depth. They do not remain on the surface but penetrate to the gist of problems.

But it is not only television, the radio, and the press that reflect the atmosphere of directness, criticism, and self-criticism. Glasnost (openness) [Russian term used] is the pillar of current ideological work in the USSR and it means that party functionaries, officials of state agencies, and ranking economic personnel are in close touch with the working people. Reports delivered before the assembled auditorium of the factory have given way to discussions, in which the working people have the main say. Discussions are held on all problems of importance. Public opinion is being surveyed with scientific precision. Several enterprises have introduced public invitation of applications for the post of director. Public trials are being held in factories on a broad scale with parasites who feed on the socialist society.

The views of the working people enjoy the greatest /respect./

The party and the government base many of their decisions on the expression of people's views, wishes, and stands and they have even altered initial variants of decisions.

Self-appointed Caesars who used to appear at many places and who abused their rank and their function in all kinds of ways are being relentlessly pilloried and punished. Publicly and in extraordinarily sharp terms. No one dares intervene on behalf of a person who betrayed the cause of the party and socialism. He would not only expose himself to the pressure of public opinion, but also to a sharp punishment by party agencies.

In discussions at the Central Committees of republic party organization, at oblast and rayon party committees, we repeatedly heard the following idea: "If you speak the truth, people will feel it and they will believe you." Such an approach naturally yields a profit in the form of people's increased activity.

The participation of the working people in the management processes in the socialist society is a proposition that can be approached on qualitatively quite disparate planes. The Soviet Union currently seeks and applies the most advanced forms of the working people's participation in management.

We have stressed on several occasions that Soviet experiences serve as an inspiration for us. We have similar conditions as well as similar tasks. One of the most important tasks is to enlist the working people for the exacting tasks mapped out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, to promote people's activity, to shake many of them out of passivity and indifference.

It is inevitable that we take up the forms of party ideological work as are being applied in the USSR. Glasnost is an exceptionally activating and mobilizing lever. This is also shows in our practice, by the wave of positive reactions sparked off by specific critical articles. Our working people have warmly responded to the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline.

However, as emerges from many discussions in enterprises and other workplaces, the results of the more than 3 and 1/2 years that have passed since its release do not live up to what the working people expected. A fundamental turnabout has not been brought about yet. People realize that such a struggle cannot be a rapid process, but they resent the inflexible solution of many cases of people who have made themselves guilty of antisocial conduct, they resent the fact that, at many places, the practice of covering and playing down such activity has not been abandoned.

And what about glasnost in our country? It is still in diapers. In the media of mass information and propaganda as well as in factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms. At many places truth continues to be kept under the lid. Where there is fear of the truth, there the people in charge lack competence. While in the Soviet Union, we verified this idea several times. Problems must not be kept secret from the people, but they must be involved in their solution.

We have had several large cases of thieves and large-scale wheeler-dealers. It would be desirable, in the spirit of glasnost, to prepare public trials against them, in the course of which the working people would not only obtain information, but would also be able to express their opinion. Or is such a development of the working people's participation in management impossible in our country?

We must more energetically wrench ourselves out of stereotype, deep-seated practices and bad habits. Every ranking official, and a communist in particular, must seek new forms and approaches. If he is incapable of that, if he adheres to the old tooth and nail, he cannot hold his own. But it is not enough to say that so-and-so did not hold his own morally, professionally, and politically. The superior managerial agencies must arrive at this recognition faster than the subordinate segments, the working people. Otherwise this belated movement testifies to something else--namely, that /lack of competence/ prevails at the superior agencies as well.

If we want to exert a more distinct influence on people's active approach to life, we must make a more effective use of the human factor, especially in the party, involve people in innovative ways in the solution of problems, abandon administrative methods of contact with the working people, and mobilize them personally, including by means of new approaches. Inspiration must be followed by deeds.

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GORBACHEV'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN SLOVAKIA

AU290521 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak on 13 November carries on page 5 an 800-word book reviewed by Jan Medved in the "On New Books" column entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Selected Speeches and Articles Published." After stating that "a few days ago" the PRAVDA Publishing House issued a selection of 52 of M. Gorbachev's speeches, messages, declarations, and articles, Medved notes that the Slovak translations (by J. Hasonova, D. Kopcokova, A. Sucha, and J. Vasinova) are based on the Russian original, entitled, "Selected Speeches and Articles," and on other, unspecified publications and that the selection begins with Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee session of 23 April 1985 and ends with his statement of 15 January 1986 on the USSR's views on practical steps to reduce the strengths of nuclear arms up to their final liquidation.

Medved then points out the importance of Gorbachev's statements to economic growth, improvements in communist party activities, and the maintenance of peace.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHNOUPEK ASSESSES CSCE FOLLOW-UP MEETING

AU201443 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 86 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "B. Chnoupek's Interview for Czechoslovak Journalists"--date not given]

[Text] Toward the conclusion of the first part of the follow-up meeting of the states participating in CSCE, B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists. Asked about his assessment of this first part of the follow-up meeting, he said:

The present, already third, follow-up meeting is undoubtedly a significant event, an event of both European and world significance. In their opening speeches Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries promoted the further positive development of the process of all-European security and cooperation. Actively and constructively we came out, with specific proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security, at easing international tension, and at improving the life of the citizens in all 35 participating countries.

We proposed the convening of an economic forum in Prague, which would assess issues of European cooperation in economy, trade, transport, energetics, technology, and other spheres. We recommended that the Conference on Confidence-building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe be charged with the task of discussing disarmament in its next phase.

Asked about the prospects of the CSCE process, Bohuslav Chnoupek said:

The follow-up meeting in Vienna is being held in a more favorable atmosphere than in Belgrade or Madrid. But we are realists, and we are reckoning with difficulties, as well as a negative approach by certain delegations toward the edifice of all-European cooperation and security.

The Czechoslovak delegation is prepared to exert maximum effort in the follow-up meeting, so as to achieve mutually acceptable agreements. The delegation will conduct negotiations in the spirit of new political thinking, which corresponds to the nuclear danger threatening mankind. However, it will also reject attempts to meddle in our internal affairs, or attempts to destabilize and disrupt our domestic situation, or slanders, and psychowar.

At the follow-up meeting in Vienna, the Warsaw Pact countries will continue their initiatives for peace, because the preservation of peace and the happy life of the people are far too important an issue, which must not be left to chance.

[Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 8 November carries on page 2 a 450-word Vienna-dated (CTK) report, entitled "The Czechoslovak Delegation's Constructive Approach," and dealing with the same interview. In addition to the PRAVDA version, CTK quotes Chnoupek as saying, in reply to the first question, on his assessment of the meeting: "We supported the Soviet proposal on deeper cooperation in humanitarian issues. We will support the expansion of contacts between people, and a more intensive exchange of spiritual values which serve the ideas of peace, humanism, and progress.

["Last, but not least, the follow-up Vienna meeting provided a suitable opportunity for continuing the political dialogue. We conducted negotiations with the ministers of foreign affairs of all socialist countries, of Great Britain, the FRG, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain."

[In replying to the second question, on the prospects for CSCE, CTK quotes Chnoupek as saying: "I am counting on the Warsaw Pact countries' submitting further proposals on conventional and chemical disarmament, and on such issues as human rights, economy, and culture."]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHURCH ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU120505 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Declaration by the Ecumenical Council of Churches"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The annual conference of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, which consists of 11 churches and religious societies in the CSSR, adopted at its Prague session a declaration that states among other things: The meeting of top U.S. and USSR representatives in Reykjavik has evoked considerable hopes in all of us and has provided a new impulse for halting armament races, for not proliferating the most modern destructive arms, and for halting tests of these weapons. The Reykjavik meeting woke and cemented in all mankind the conviction that an agreement in this sphere is possible and that the world can be rid of nuclear arms. The declaration states that the Star Wars project is the greatest obstacle to such an agreement. For this reason we reject all endeavors to transfer and extend armament to outer space and thus to frustrate the possibility of an agreement which, it was shown, would be possible and would also be beneficial for everybody. That is why, from the position of our Christian faith, we want to help assert hopeful prospects whenever and wherever we see an opportunity. At the same time, the participating churches stressed their support for the Vienna meeting. We want to continue the efforts so decisively stimulated by Helsinki and to continue intensifying and deepening the good relations of the churches with the state, as well as with the society in which we live. Our churches want to contribute, with the rest of society, a peaceful future for all mankind and to the development of life on our planet.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GERLE INTERVIEWED ON BERLIN COOPERATION TALKS

AU311251 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 86 p 6

[Vladimir Vacha Berlin dispatch: "CSSR-USSR Agreements on Joint Enterprises Signed; Development of Cooperation in Engineering"]

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Machinery Construction ended on Thursday [23 October] in Berlin. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was led by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier. At the conclusion of the session's deliberations he granted our correspondent an interview.

[Vacha] During the delegation's stay in Berlin, interdepartmental agreements between the CSSR and USSR were signed on the premises of the Czechoslovak Embassy. Wherein does their significance lie?

[Gerle] During the Thursday [23 October] meeting of USSR government ministers and the representatives of our ministries, agreements were signed on the conclusion of direct contacts and in certain instances also of proposals on the founding of joint enterprises by the CSSR and USSR engineering branches. This applies mainly to the electrotechnical industry and to heavy engineering. From among the documents signed I would like to mention by way of example the four agreements which concern medical technological equipment; this will be produced either on CSSR or on USSR territory and, since it is mutually complementary, its technical development will be worked out by joint teams. In the sphere of heavy engineering the main emphasis lies on equipment to be used on USSR territory--that means, on technology for extracting and refining crude oil, a field dealt with by our enterprises within the CHEOPS economic production unit.

[Vacha] The GDR is our second largest trade partner. What are the prospects of developing cooperation between the two countries in engineering?

[Gerle] I see the greatest possibilities for cooperation--and not merely under the impression of the present visit, but on the basis of an overall view of the engineering standards in our two countries--above all in the sphere of engineering technology itself; in the production of machine tools and forming machines; and in the mutual utilization of mechanics, complemented by command-and-control systems to form sets of flexible manufacturing systems. That is why we emphasize cooperation between factories producing engineering technology and combines for

producing machine tools and forming machinery in the GDR, with the use of numerically controlled machinery or of systems from the Numerik combine (which has recently been successfully developing cooperation with our plants for the automation of computer technology, specifically with the Tesla plant which deals with investment electronics). Likewise, in the last few years several agreements have been discussed in the sphere of the automobile industry; they are proof of fruitful cooperation. For instance, for the newly developed Skoda cars we will be getting propeller shafts produced in the GDR with the use of modern technological equipment. On the other hand the Czechoslovak side is providing brake systems, shock absorbers, and a number of other parts, including electric accessories, for the GDR.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S RELATIONS WITH SPAIN'S LEFT WING ACTIVATED

AU101001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 86 p 6

[Miroslav Courton article: "The Spanish Left"]

[Excerpts] The October copy of the biweekly NUEVO RUMBO, the central organ of the Spanish People's Communist Party (PCPE), carried materials from the 14th session of the party's Central Committee which decided to convene the Second PCPE Congress for February 1987. The Central Committee session also discussed in detail the conditions for unifying Spanish communists. In this context, it is appropriate to ask about the current situation in the Spanish left.

A nonclass approach to the evaluation of the domestic and international situation and the rejection of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the socialist revolution, of the leading role of the workers class, and of the proletarian internationalism--a line pursued prior to the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) in 1978, which rejected Leninism--have all led to a process of differentiation inside this party; within its framework small groups and individuals standing on the PCE's left began to leave it.

The establishment of the PCPE in counterbalance to the PCE then led to a further exit of communists in favor of the new party; and on the other hand it led to the realization inside the PCS that to maintain its orientation would mean to increasingly deviate from the masses and to find oneself in isolation.

It can be said that both parties gradually realized that the split in the left wing in the Spanish political arena, and its fragmentation, is doing service neither to the two parties, nor to the workers class and all Spanish working people in general, because it weakens both parties and, in fact, obviously plays into the hands of the class enemies.

That is why the creation of the political bloc of leftwing democratic parties, 2 months prior to the premature parliamentary elections on 22 June 1986, can be regarded as a qualitatively new phase of development inside the Spanish left. Seven leftwing, democratic parties headed by the PCPE and PCE, which have found a common pre-election platform, presented themselves to the voters as the United Left. Their platform was predominately characterized by the activation of the fight for peace and progress; against unemployment; for Spain's withdrawal from the NATO pact; for the abolition of all American bases in the country; for the revision of conditions of Spain's participation in the EEC; and so forth.

If the split in the communist movement had weakened the Spanish left-wing forces, then the establishment of the United Left represented a positive element, and was the first step toward strengthening the left wing, fully in the interests of both communist parties, as well as of the Spanish working people. Actually, the present situation does not correspond to the glorious combat traditions of Spanish communists, who had decisively contributed to the anti-fascist movement in the past and to the fight for democratic transformations in Spain in the post-Franco period. That is why it is essential to unite the communists, PCPE stresses; it is in the interests of a more efficient battle for the rights of working people in Spain, as well as for peace throughout the world, in which the struggle for disarmament demands the unity of all progressive forces. So far, however, a considerable number of obstacles both in the ideological, and in the political spheres have been preventing this in the Spanish left wing.

From the very beginning of the PCPE, the CPCZ has maintained close ties of cooperation with this party. During the last 10 years, this could not be said about relations with the PCE, which unilaterally broke off mutual contacts in 1969. But now, in the endeavor to follow up the best traditions of cooperation between the CPCZ and PCE in the fight against fascism, a meeting took place in Prague at the PCE's request, during which both sides agreed to renew mutual contacts. They expressed their preparedness to develop them further on the basis of mutual respect, equal rights, and international solidarity. This is in the interests of both sides, and also of Spain's left-wing forces.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARLIAMENTARIAN COMMENTS ON EGYPT VISIT

LD290513 Prague CTK in English 1849 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Prague 28 November (CTK)--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly First Deputy Chairman Jan Marko today described the visit of a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Egypt as "a demonstration of the restoration of parliamentary contacts between the two countries, practically after 16 years."

"We consider this fact another important step on the road of gradual normalization of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations in all spheres, relations which had never been cut off but whose intensity had evidently declined," Jan Marko told CTK after his return at the head of the delegation from Egypt this evening.

Consultations and working contacts between some ministries and organizations of the two countries have taken place in the last 2 years. So far the most important event in Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations has been an official visit by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Prague last June, which was considered very successful.

"The visit of the official Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation testifies to mutually useful political dialogue, to the further development and promotion of contacts not only along government lines but also between parliaments and in all spheres of common interest generally," Jan Marko pointed out.

The Federal Assembly deputy chairman said that the delegation's talks had been naturally dominated by the work of the parliaments, but is also discussed the development of economic and cultural contacts with Egyptian officials.

Jan Marko noted that it had conveyed cordial greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to Egyptian President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and handed over to him a "message which reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's wish to continue the development of Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation in all spheres of common interest to the benefit of the people of both countries as well as the consolidation of peace in the world. It was received with full understanding," Jan Marko added.

He said that the talks in Egypt "showed identity or closeness of views, which is an important political basis not only for the development of parliamentary relations but also for other contacts and for mutual constructive cooperation."

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVLIN READS CPCZ GREETINGS TO AKEL CONGRESS

LD280223 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Nicosia 27 November (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the government fully support the struggle of the Cypriot people for a just solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops and dismantling of all foreign military bases.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee stressed this in its message of greetings to the 16th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), read today by party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin who heads the delegation to the congress.

The message stressed that Czechoslovakia and its allies do everything for peace to be preserved in Europe, political stability strengthened and the process of detente continued on the continent stocked with weapons. A definitive end must be put to the senseless wasting of material and human resources, the conventional military potentials of the two military-political groupings on the continent must be radically reduced, as proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest, and everything must be done for the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee message to the AKEL Congress stressed support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for a halt to the arms race and a ban on the militarization of outer space.

Czechoslovak communists and the whole nation fully identify themselves with Soviet proposals for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

The message also emphasized the significance of the joint proposal of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party for the creation of a zone without chemical weapons in Europe and a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVEL, ERASMUS PRIZE SPEECH ATTACKED

AU251237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 7

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary: "A Fat Hamper from Holland; Drawing the Curtain of History a Bit Aside"]

[Text] The atmosphere was peculiar. The illuminated interior of the St Lawrence Cathedral in Rotterdam was full of men and women in their most expensive clothes, wearing golden bracelets and earrings with genuine pearls and diamonds. Those who did not have at least a million could not even get a ticket. As the only exception, a few emigres stood around to add to the ambience.

In its television version, the spectacle was staged for the benefit of the Dutch mass audience. Sitting before their television sets, they should at least for a moment forget about their problems and feel sorry for the poor fellows living beyond the Sumava mountains "under the dreadful conditions of an absolute lack of freedom." Before their eyes, Prince Bernhard was presenting the prize of the humanitarian Erasmus of Rotterdam, this time to a--"madman." This was the term used by Vaclav Havel himself in a written statement that was read in his absence by an actor. Supposedly, only a "madman" can live behind the wall that divides the world into those who can "enjoy political democracy and social justice" and those who cannot. "Only a madman" can allegedly live where it is impossible to "live in dignity and meaningfully" and where the situation is similar to the one which "the brave Dutch people" had to face during World War II!

It was also by this statement that Vaclav Havel was repaying in retrospect a "debt" of 200,000 guldens which he just received from those who are rich and influential in the land of tulips, from the directors of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Corporation, the bosses of the AMRO bank, from ministers, presidents, and vice presidents. How did the recipient of the prize, in fact, contribute to the treasure trove of world culture, science, and education? With his plays to which the viewer's response is negligible and which, as the Viennese reviewers of one of his latest plays have confirmed, frequently are not understood even by those who stage them? No. More than anything else, it is with anti-socialist slanders, with prostituting himself for 30 silver pieces. This is not the first time that, under the guise of "international" or "national" prizes, the members of some kind of a snobbish jury who are inimical to progress have paid a flat honorarium to such political or moral castaways.

Compared to the other candidates for the Prize of Erasmus of Rotterdam, Havel had one "advantage"—a family background that is acceptable to stockholders. Apparently, tribute was to be paid to a family which, before the war, owned the Barrandov film studios and the Lucerna Palace with its halls, clubrooms, restaurants, a cinema, and a theater. In the thirties, at a time when hundreds of thousands of people lost their jobs, Havel's father—according to his own diary—was losing Fr20,000 a day playing roulette on the French Riviera, hosting dinners for celebrities of bourgeois society, and organizing pheasant shoots. Apparently, no one objected to the fact that members of this family, an offspring of which is now playacting an oppressed "madman," set up in the Lucerna building a false-flag Gestapo office maintaining contact with confidants and engaged in other secret operations (according to the testimony of O. Stancl on the activity of the GLAWA [acronym not known] intelligence office). Members of this family used to meet there with the leaders of the Prague Gestapo and the same building was also the scene of their drinking bouts and gala dinners. Even Boehm, a senior Gestapo officer well-known as the torturer of Julius Fucik, used to meet the Havels to discuss with them the involvement of the Barrandov film studios in the plans of the German Reich. This was confirmed, inter alia, by the actress L. Baarova, who was known for her contacts with prominent Nazis.

What a coincidence: At the same time, the German aristocrat Bernhard zur Lippe, today Prince Bernhard, was a young SS member (see, for example, LE MONDE of 28 August 1976) who made no secret of his sympathies for the leaders of the "1,000-year Reich." Incidentally, his close relative Ernst zur Lippe was also a prominent functionary of the Nazi party.

Then the world became all tangled up. It was money that was at stake, once again. Bernhard zur Lippe married profitably and became the Dutch prince. But even in his new position he could not deny his scandalous past. He became one of the protagonists of the Lockheed corruption affair and the bribery talks are still vivid in the memory of the Dutch public. At about the same time Vaclav Havel declared a hateful battle on the social system that had nationalized the Lucerna Palace and the Barrandov studios.

The reason why Havel received the Erasmus Prize is thus obvious. Directed from overseas, some forces in the Netherlands asserted their explicitly class interests at the expense of good relations. Therefore, they should not be surprised when we draw aside the curtain of history, even if only a bit, to expose the thread that connects them with the past.

/12232
CSO: 2400/66

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MORE ATTACKS ON PRIVATE FARMERS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by "mp": "The Responsibility of Managers"]

[Text] The article entitled "The New Rich" appeared in RUDE PRAVO on 1 October. It resulted in the appropriate response. Its author, J. Mensik from Zator na Bruntalsku, pointed out the fact that some private farmers were enriching themselves at the expense of society. They operate more than 1 hectare of land, and during field work and harvest operations they even utilize the mechanical equipment at the disposal of socialist agricultural enterprises. And these are not members of the JZD [unified agricultural cooperative], but employees of the state farm.

A number of responses were received to the article. For example, Josef Havle from Kardasovy Recice, Okres Jindrichuv Hradec, wrote: "The author is absolutely correct. How is it possible for someone to obtain a higher land allocation? Or perhaps they are assigned private plots; if this is a member of the JZD, then, perhaps, they sell him a machine or a tractor for virtually nothing. We had a case where a JZD member expanded his own private operations. Eventually he left the JZD from which he purchased a tractor which he uses on his private plot. If I compare his standard of living with that of the pensioner lady who used to slave for the kulak and today does not even have a little garden to cultivate vegetables, then this is certainly worth thinking about." Reader Alexandr Slegr from Neratovice expresses surprise over what many dare do today. At the same time, he turns his thoughts to those responsible in management bodies who overlook such abuses. He is 85 years old and saw such abuses before but where do they come from now he asks toward the end of his letter.

Marie Simanova is a worker from Horni Kamenice. In her letter she writes: "It is downright embarrassing that there are still workers among us today who are not governed by laws. I have the impression that they don't even know the laws. After all, we have a law which specifically speaks of protecting agricultural land. I assume, however, that those who decide to sell agricultural land illegally have no respect or responsibility for their work. How do they respect the letter of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, which emphasize the elimination of these abuses? By their actions they play directly into the hands of certain cunning persons

in order to enrich themselves at the expense of society. Such people should not be in management functions. In my opinion this is a practical example of indifference, indolence, and lack of control on the part of other socialist organizations which help these self-enrichers to violate and circumvent the laws...."

So much for the letters received and now let us remind readers of the last letter in which a female reader urges that the entire incident lead to the drawing of the fundamental conclusion which should be disseminated among the public. We favor this solution also. However, there is a hitch: More than a month has passed since the publication of the article by J. Mensik and to this day we have not received an appropriate response from the responsible organs in Okres Bruntal or from the appropriate agricultural enterprise.

5911
CSO: 2400/55

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ADDITIONAL PHONES PLANNED AS SOME WAIT 15 YEARS FOR HOOKUP

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by "sa": "More Residential Telephone Stations"]

[Text] The main task of the communications establishment during the current 5-year plan is to further develop and improve the quality of services to socialist organizations and to the populace. In telecommunications, this is largely a matter of substantially more speedy automation and expansion of the long-distance telephone network. Toward the end of the 5-year plan, eight transit circuits will be fully automated. Following Kosice, Presov, and Poprad, which were fully automated at an earlier time, there will be added Ceske Budejovice, Liberec, Hradec Kralove, Bratislava, and Nitra.

Compared to the previous 5-year plan, the communications establishment will install 119,000 more main telephone subscriber stations and 86,000 more residential telephone subscriber stations during the current 5-year plan. The expansion of the telephone network in Prague and Bratislava, where maximum delays have been experienced, should be handled more speedily. For example, in the capital city there are still some requests for residential telephone hookups that are older than 15 years. That is why, during this 5-year plan, the communications authorities will create additional automatic telephone centrals, will expand the network of local communications cables, etc., so as to be able to install 21,000 more main telephone subscriber stations and, thus, solve, for example, the problem of such localities as Krc, Pankrac, Sterbohol, Strasnice, Vinohrady, Branik, Reporyje, and the center of the city. The communications establishment will take similar steps in speeding up the expansion of the telephone system in Bratislava.

A substantial improvement in quality will also take place in the technical bases of television. Compared to four broadcast stations established during the 7th Five-Year Plan, the current 5-year plan will see the activation in Czechoslovakia of eight basic broadcast stations of the second television program.

As stated by the Federal Minister of Communications, Jiri Jira, at his Tuesday press conference, a renewal and modernization of broadcast technology and antenna systems for radio broadcasting is also under way. The goal is to improve radio reception, particularly in the medium-wave band. For purposes of

the postal service and the postal newspaper service, mechanization and automation of operational facilities remains as the basic task even now. The equipping of such shipping junctions as Gottwaldov, Presov, and Plzen by the provision of semiautomatic letter mail sorting gear will be completed. Cheb, Presov, and Brno will receive mechanized complexes for the sorting and intra-enterprise shipment of packages.

5911

CSO: 2400/55

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HYPOCRISY OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES SATIRIZED

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 21, 1986 pp 26-27

[Article by Vaclava Vladykova: "I'm Doing What I'm Supposed To Be Doing, or Am I?"]

[Text] I don't drink and I don't smoke, and so I am sitting here with my head in my hands, thinking everything over. I am not into drugs, and I don't chase girls; so I am munching an apple. I have sent my wife and kids to bed, and I am pondering some problems. The kitchen clock is ticking. It is getting close to midnight. Because everything is so still, the sound of the voice in my ears is all the more louder: "You are a reactionary, you are a reactionary, you are a reactionary...."

No, I would never have expected that my remark at the party meeting this afternoon would stir up such a whirlwind of passions. The deputy economic manager spoke about our duty to help our national economy produce the types of goods that are in short supply. "We'll buy cheap leatherette remnants from the factory next door and make those colorful bags and pocketbooks for children, teenagers, and working women that are so much in demand. Our machine shop will decorate the bags with fashionable metal studs; we have not only all the materials we need for their production, but also special machines designed by our engineers."

No, it was wrong of me to raise my hand and ask whether this was not a silly idea considering the fact that we had not met our plan and that our goods were nowhere to be found in the market; wouldn't it be better to figure out some ways to make our work better and easier? The deputy began to explain to me gently (which is a sign of his extreme aggravation) that, being a worker, I could not possibly comprehend the noble intentions of the enterprise management and even less the complex policies of our party and of our state. Then he began to intone that, as a communist, I should honor the decisions of higher authorities and not butt in things I could not understand.

No, it was wrong of me to go on griping and to ask the comrade deputy, as an expert, to explain it to me, because though I am a mere (it gave me a special pleasure to put emphasis on the word "mere") worker, I am not so dense as to fail to know that first we should do what we are supposed to be doing...I could get no further. The deputy began huffing and puffing (it was my fondest

wish that he would run out of breath). He banged his fist on the table and on his chest. Then he enlightened me that--here I will make a long story short since he, too, should be doing above all his job as deputy than to grow vegetables in his garden because those sold in the store are so expensive and wilted. The deputy chairman of the basic party organization joined him; with great importance he declared that the other day he had been informed by the district organization that agricultural cooperatives should assist our national economy by providing minor services for citizens. The director's eyes popped out and he wistfully sighed: "Well, sure, it is just great for the agricultural cooperatives to be making money hand over fist with their computers and all kinds of funny business." Franta Vonasek bashfully reminded him of the harvest season when harvester crept and crawled on the highways, criss-crossing our republic, causing traffic jams and wasting gasoline, when railroads could have transported them faster and cheaper. The deputy put an end to this part of the discussion with his victorious: "See?"

No, I should not have said that this only proves the incompetence of the managers. I should not have asked why we were discussing agriculture when we had more than enough problems of our own. At that moment the personnel chief rose and seriously informed those present that this comrade here (meaning me) had not attained sufficient maturity to be able to adopt the new way of thinking. Indeed, it is easy to criticize, but how about self-criticism? How about taking a good look at one's own shortcomings? He said that long ago he had noted that I was lacking in team spirit. "And that is something, comrades, we should be considering with utmost seriousness," he added.

No, I should not have kept quiet. Bozka Matouskova used that moment of silence to squeal that I had not joined the socialist labor team even once for their comradely happy hour at the Little Goblin's Bar. Shaking his head, the team leader glumly came with his grist to the mill; he said that I would not even line up with the others to punch the clock (he was turning slightly red as he mentioned that) and that once he even kept waiting for me at the gate, but that I was leaving the factory as much as 10 minutes after work. "He has exceeded his work plan. He makes no rejects," the foreman noted, "and that is not good. In such a case it is difficult to give just rewards to all equally."

No, I should not have burst out laughing. The chairman reprimanded me for making light of the party meeting, which confirmed that I had failed to reach a desirable level even as a communist. He thundered: "He is a climber and an eager beaver! Over the past 3 years he never missed a party training course or a party meeting, and he is the chairman of the national committee in his community. There must be something fishy behind that because only a person with something on his conscience would need to keep a low profile." Bozka squealed again: "He is a hypocrite--he walks with his wife holding hands."

No, I should not have grasped the chair firmly to restrain myself from punching someone in the nose. With a genuinely directorial gesture the director silenced other rising voices and made a speech: "This is what I consider an objective discussion at party meeting--not speaking in generalities, but

pointing out specific shortcomings, analyzing problems, finding constructive solutions. Only thus can we go marching on. I am pleased to acknowledge that here, in our factory, we are no sticklers for false comradeship; here we speak the truth, eye to eye. After all, that is our duty stipulated by our party regulations. I am proud that we are not concealing anything, that we do not wear rose-colored glasses, that we can see reality as it is. But we do not intend to be resigned to it. We shall translate words into deeds! We shall not tolerate any reactionaries in our midst! Reactionaries have no place in our time! Power is in collective wisdom! The team is the very instrument that gives strength to the weak, that lifts up the faint of heart, that enlightens the unenlightened! Our team will help you (he said with an extra dose of cordiality)! It will show you the way forward. It will help you overcome your individualism. You will become an indivisible part of our team! And I propose that you be transferred to another job—you will polish the studs for our new, progressive goods!"

It is now midnight, and I am feverishly trying to figure out where to get something stronger with which to start my new way forward. I do not want to be a reactionary!

9004/6662
CSO: 2400/46

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VIROLOGISTS' CONFERENCE ON AIDS OPENS

LD101915 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Summary] The fifth international symposium of virologists from Hungary, the GDR, the Soviet Union, China, France, Japan, Australia, the United States and Czechoslovakia opened in Smolenice today. The virologists will exchange experiences from the research of drugs tested in the field of immunology and more specifically in the state when the immune mechanism of the human organism has been disturbed. Recently, this has been, for instance, the feared illness caused by a new virus, known as AIDS. A special section has been set aside at the symposium to discuss this problem.

Bratislava's AIDS special laboratory, which is a frontline institution of the Virological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, has been engaged for a number of years in cooperation with the Pasteur Institute in Paris, where findings are gathered from all over the world about research in this field.

At the current symposium scientists from both institutes will submit new findings from a joint study on the manifestation of the AIDS virus. The research is currently focusing on a drug entitled Transfer Factor, which is a drug that functions as an impulse for the activation of the defense mechanism of the human organism. Although the drug is still at the stage of research, scientists regard it as one of the hopeful means that can contribute to seeking ways of treating disturbances in the immunity of the human organism.

/12232
CSO: 2400/68

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY REVIEWS PRC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 8TH CPC CONGRESS

AU300602 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 November carries on page 6 a 1,100-word Marcela Kubesova article, entitled "significant landmark, legacy of the Eighth CPC Congress," on the first congress of Chinese communists following the country's liberation Kubesova says that this congress "has remained to this very day a valuable source of knowledge both in China and in the international communist movement because of its penetrating critical analysis of activity to date, because of its principled and prudent attitude in setting further goals and the paths for their realization."

Kubesova notes that "the foreign-political program affirmed by the congress, which demanded the PRC's active participation in the peace offensive of the socialist states, close cooperation with them, and the consolidation of their unity, remains topical to this very day."

"The congress devoted the greatest attention to the issues of domestic policy in the new period of 'comprehensive socialist construction,'" Kubesova says, and then reviews the congress resolutions and their contents, primarily dealing with increased industrialization, the improvement of the planning system, the economic upsurge inside the country, and the correct relationship between industry and agriculture and between accumulation and consumption. The resolutions were to have been implemented "in close collaboration with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular," Kubesova states, adding that they "seriously warned against subjectivism in the economic sphere and against one-sided emphasis on the rate of progress in economic construction," in other words against "big leaps." "the delegations to the congress," Kubesova continues, "critically pointed out, in a most frank and principled manner, a number of other dangers and weaknesses in the party's work. Apart from subjectivism, they also mentioned vestiges of a 'partisan style of work,' Chinese nationalism, the personality cult, and supercilious attitudes." The congress won a place in the history of the international communist movement also because almost 80 fraternal parties, including the CPCZ, had been invited to attend it, Kubesova points out. She concludes by saying that "the congress resolutions cannot simply be taken up now, since many things have changed in the 3 decades. Nevertheless, the basic ideas of the congress and the creative application of Marxism-Leninism under the specific historical conditions in China continue to preserve their extraordinary significance."

/12232
CSO: 2400/68

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

WATER SHORTAGE IN KOSICE--Supplies of drinking water to the 220,000 inhabitants of Kosice will be subject to the "third regulatory decree" as of 20 October. This will restrict water supplies to the hours of 0500-1000 and 1600-2100. Only hospitals and enterprises of the food industry will be exempt from this restriction, which is caused by a prolonged period of dryness and declining ground water levels. The difference between the yield of water resources and consumption in Kosice is about 1,450 liters per second. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 17 Oct 86 p 3 AU] /12232

RISING SICK RATE--Following a period of "relative stability" in the seventies, the sick rate began to rise again in 1980 and reached 4.33 percent in 1985, the second highest figure in the last 15 years. This means that an average of 320,000 employees a day were absent from work due to illness or accident. The main reason for the rise is the prolongation of the average duration of each case of work disability, which reached 17.34 calendar days last year. The sick rate of female employees exceeds the sick rate of male employees by almost 25 percent. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 2 AU] /12232

NEW PROSECUTOR GENERAL--Pavol Kis, whom the Presidium of the Slovak National Council has appointed new prosecutor general, was sworn in on 24 October in Bratislava by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and chairman of the Slovак National Council, in the presence of Jan Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general, Ladislav Sadovsky, CPSL Central Committee department head; and of Kamil Brodziansky, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /12232

FOJTIK ADDRESSES MEDIA--Prague (z)--The statewide conference of the leading staff of the CSSR's mass communications media, held in Prague on 24 October, was chaired by Jan Fujtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, and attended by Zdenek Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, and by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments. Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR's first deputy first premier, briefed the participants on the reorganization of the economic mechanism and on changes that are being prepared in national economic planning and management. J. Fojtik briefed them on the results of the recent visit of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the USSR and on certain measures for activating the ideological front in the spirit of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 86 p 2 AU] /12232

THEOLOGIANS CONFER--Vsetin (CTK)--A 3-day session of the commissions of the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in support of disarmament efforts and of human rights was concluded on 24 October in Vsetin, where outstanding theologians of Czechoslovak churches sharply criticized the "Star Wars" program, supported the appeal of the World Congress of Peace Forces in Copenhagen, and stressed their preparedness to do everything for saving life and further developing it by their own work. The session adopted a communique stating, inter alia, that the Reykjavik meeting had convincingly affirmed the possibility of achieving a radical turn toward reducing armaments and toward disarmament and international detente. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 86 p 2] /12232

ALCOHOL, DRUGS--In the past 5 years, alcohol has accounted for 25-28 percent of all punishable offenses and transgressions. The youth accounts for 15.4 percent of such offenses, although young people under the age of 18 should not come into contact with alcohol at all. In the sphere of nonalcoholic toxicomania, which has--especially of late--spread among certain crops of youth, a total of 472 culprits, of which 181 were juveniles, were sentenced in the Czech Lands last year for organizing the production, import, and export of narcotic substances and poisons. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVÁ DEMOKRACIE in Czech 22 Oct 86 p 3 AU] /12232

EUROPEAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT CONFERENCE--A 2-day consultative conference of the member organizations of the International Federation of Resistance Participants, attended by delegates from resistance organizations in 14 European states, was opened in the International Hotel in Prague on Thursday [6 November]. The agenda includes reports and discussions on the issues of the revival of neo-fascist, neo-Nazi, and racist ideologies and activities. [CTK report in the "International Contracts" column] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

TELEVISION CONSTRUCTION PLANS--The original plan for the construction of television transmitters in the Czech SR has been expanded and will now include new transmitters for the second television program and for ultra-shortwave radio broadcasts in Votice-Mezivraty, Jihlava-Javorice, Zdar nad Sazavou, Chomutov, Svitavy, and Pacov. Construction work will start and be concluded in the present 5-year period. The 101 meter television and radio tower in Votice-Mezivraty (under construction since April 1986) is part of a complex which is to be finished in December 1988 and is to ensure reception for viewers in the Benesov and Tabor districts; it is also to enable operations of the international radio relay, television, and telephone line between Prague, Klet, and Vienna, Austria. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 86 p 4 AU] /12232

TV TRANSMITTER OPERATING--Vyskov [CTK]--After a 3-year reconstruction period, the Kojal transmitter in Krasensko, Vyskov District, was put in operation on 14 November in the presence of Vladimir Herman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, and of Jiri Jira, CSSR minister of communications. The transmitter is 340 meters high and broadcasts the first and second television programs and radio programs on ultra-short waves. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

RUDE PRAVO PRESS RUN--According to Bohumil Plundra, enterprises director of the RUDE PRAVO Publishing House, the newspaper's daily press run amounts to 24,000 copies more than in 1985; that is, to more than 1 million copies. On Saturdays, the figure is about 1.5 million copies, which is 60,300 copies more than in 1985. In view of the current printing technology, any further increase of the press run is impossible. In 2-3 years the paper will go over to offset printing and, thus, should be able to raise the number of copies printed. Currently only one copy per outlet is not sold. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

FRANZ KAFKA PLAY--"Trap," a play by contemporary Polish playwright Tadeusz Rozewicz, has been staged by the Theater of the Slovak National Uprising in Martin. It is the play's first production in Czechoslovakia. The author portrays the life of the Czech-German writer Franz Kafka. Against the background of his life, the play reflects the tragedy of the first half of this century--World War I. The play is directed by Roman Polak. [Unsigned report in the "Cultural Mosaic" column] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /12232

DEFECTION OF TENNIS PLAYER--The tennis player Andrea Holikova, who participated in a series of tournaments in Europe and on the American continent in the past few weeks, was to take part in a training camp prior to the European championships of tennis teams. As we were told at the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, she has not turned up at this training camp, which is held in Nymburk, and has informed members of her family that she "is remaining in the United States." [Unattributed report] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 8 AU] /12232

TWO ARRESTED--Two previously sentenced offenders, sentenced 11 times and twice respectively, who were keeping in their homes without a permit a rifle, a revolver, ammunition, and books and other things with a Nazi subject matter, have been apprehended in Prague for the punishable offenses of unauthorized possession of weapons and supporting or propagating facism or a similar movement. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Prague 31 October (CTK)--Delegations of the Italian General Confederation of Labour [CGIL] and the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions agreed that trade unions of the whole world irrespective of their ideological orientation must help ease tension and preserve peace in the world, according to a communique issued here today. A CGIL delegation, led by its secretary, Gianfranco Rastrelli, visited Czechoslovakia on 27-31 October. The guests were received by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and held talks with a delegation headed by Vilim Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council. The representatives of the two trade union organizations stressed the importance of cooperation between trade unions in Europe and agreed that their meeting contributed to better understanding and cooperation between the trade union organizations and workers of Czechoslovakia and Italy, the communique said. [Excerpts] [Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 31 Oct 86 LD] /12232

IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER--Prague 27 November (CTK)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy premier, arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. Taha Yasin Ramadan is accompanied by Subhi Yasin Khudayir, minister of industry and minerals, Deputy Foreign Minister Wisam Shaukat Zahawi, deputy minister of light industries Ussama 'abd al-Razzaq Hiti and other officials. The visit is to help promote Czechoslovak-Iraqi cooperation in all spheres. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Lubomir Strougal and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. Taha Yasin Ramadan visited Czechoslovakia the previous time in 1981. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 27 Nov 86 LD] /12232

CSSR, SRV SIGN ACCORD--Hanoi 29 November (CTK correspondent)--An agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam on scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed here today. An inseparable part of the agreement, signed by chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Science and Technology Dang Huu and Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Frantisek Brom, is a concrete program of scientific-technological cooperation for this period. The Czechoslovak delegation was received today by Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap. They discussed the possibilities of further development of scientific-technological cooperation, mainly in the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1549 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD] /12232

CSO: 2020/25

POLITICS

HUNGARY

CARTOON COMMENTARY ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Budapest LUDAS MATYI in Hungarian 5 Nov 86

[Cartoons]

The Ostrich



[Editorial Note: The body of the ostrich is the geographical outline of Hungary. The neck protrudes from the western border and the head is submerged in a glass located in the West. The tail, resembling a puff of smoke is located on the northeast geographical border where Hungary adjoins the Soviet Union.]

New Recruits



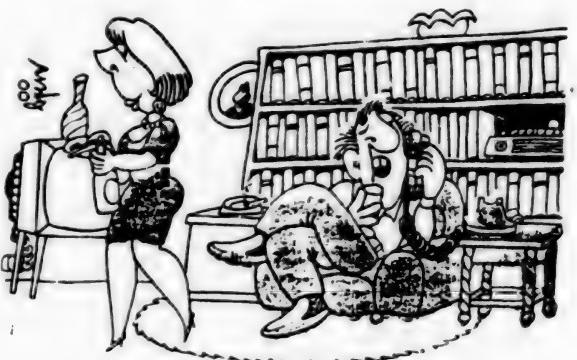
...what would you say, comrade sarge, if we, too, organized a GMK [economic work collective]?

Being Informed



I would like just a one- or two-word report fellows: How is the morale at the plant?

Private Entrepreneur



At the present, good buddy, I can only chip in with 5 million...

/6091
CSO: 2500/86

POLITICS

POLAND

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S LECH WALESA

PM250814 Paris PARIS MATCH in French 21 Nov 86 pp 64, 65

[Interview with former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Jack Lang and Francoise Sagan in Gdansk--date not given]

[Excerpts] PARIS MATCH: Some of your friends think that the EEC countries could give you support by encouraging industrial modernization. Do you think the present government should be given help in the form of credit or in the form of technological support from the European countries?

Lech Walesa: There are various possibilities and various concepts, but a good solution can be found by analyzing the problems properly. First, it is important to realize that for some people Solidarity means nothing but banners, riots, and strikes. In fact it stands for reforms. We know that our economic and political models have been rather unsuccessful in our country and we also know that we cannot overcome this shortcoming alone. We want to attain the same level as the Western countries. To do that we need economic, legal, and political reforms which take account of the defense of social interests. For 40 years attempts have been made in this country to achieve general equality. We must now encourage strong individuals. This cannot be done overnight. We now need to learn economics and democracy. The only remedy in our situation is to demand reforms and to impose a change rather than a revolution in the economic sphere. We must try to establish good contacts among the major enterprises, like the automobile industry and the shipyards. We must build stronger cooperation among the main sectors of industry. Our authorities agree with this principle. Of course, we are not much in demand in the world. However, 40 million inhabitants count. We cannot be ignored. This is a handicap, but at the same time a great opportunity. The enterprises and companies must cooperate. It is a question of survival. You must realize that in this country everything is in short supply.

PARIS MATCH: In short, economic cooperation between French and Polish enterprises is a source of progress and also benefits your movement?

Lech Walesa: We must realize that it presents problems today but is beneficial in the long term.

PARIS MATCH: In what way can we be effective? What initiatives may be useful?

Lech Walesa: It is up to us to find the solutions. We do not have any choice, and the solutions are to be found in reform. It is just a matter of time. The best way of helping us in the immediate future is cooperation. We are going to try to take up the challenges of the 21st century. We know what we still have to do and we appreciate France's open approach. If we think that reform depends on international solidarity, we will follow that course and will do what is necessary. We will do this even though we do not exist as a legal organization.

PARIS MATCH: How do you view the development of your relations with the Polish Government?

Lech Walesa: If I played my own card, I would have been recognized a long time ago. Attractive proposals have already been made to me. But I am more interested in our action than in my own case. It is a choice. Neither I nor my group can play a part in the country's affairs, so I prefer to leave room for others. Several politicians are wondering about my strange actions. I am not always understood. In fact I am acting in the interest of our cause. Of course, I cannot say that in public. A more violent turn in the situation would probably highlight me. Moreover, such a turn is still possible because the economic situation is very bad and an explosion is increasingly likely.

PARIS MATCH: Is it likely to cause great popular discontent?

Lech Walesa: In the seventies, the standard of living was high because of borrowing. It was possible to live with debts and refuse to pay them. Today, in the eighties, we are maintaining the standard of living by draining industry's capital. Two thirds of the funds for self-financing through reinvestment have been consumed. This is tragic and very dangerous. There is not much hope for the future. Our situation is really desperate and we do not know how we can extricate ourselves from it. We expect demonstrations within society.

PARIS MATCH: You said that there were two possible courses?

Lech Walesa: There is the course of social demonstrations about living standards. We will be better prepared for this explosion than we were in 1981, with more adequate and detailed programs. The other course is that of repression by force. In that case, we will be forced to make even better preparations (as regards cadres and programs).

We will try to choose structures which exist or which are emerging, and to enter those structures to occupy them and make them work.

PARIS MATCH: There is a feeling that in a country like Poland it is very difficult to have a dynamic economy unless there is a real impetus and a

real people's mobilization. All the forces which you represent are also major economic forces and it is a pity for them to be disregarded.

Lech Walesa: The government was accustomed to these rules of the game. It was created in the revolution. That is why it sees counterrevolution everywhere and fears it, because that was how it took power. Those who are opposed to us must be convinced that with us they too would have a better life.

PARIS MATCH: In fact the government is afraid of the people. However, it needs the people for the country's economic growth.

Lech Walesa: Precisely. That would enable us to govern better and be more economically successful. Many people do not believe this is possible. That is a mistake. We are now in a period in which peaceful methods are being used. We do not want to use force. We willingly and deliberately renounce mobilization. We must avert danger to ourselves and to others.

PARIS MATCH: The important thing is that the government should realize that you are a peaceful constructive force without which the economy will not flourish. Essentially you hold the key to the future.

Lech Walesa: Our development must be consistent with that of other countries. We are trying to make more rapid progress, but we are being hampered by circumstances and we must exercise self-control out of a sense of responsibility. The situation is not so serious in itself and it is not worth taking risks and being reckless....

PARIS MATCH: Do you think that this government can still change?

Lech Walesa: It may implement various solutions in the economy and in the political sphere and, in so doing, devalue me and Solidarity. It is possible to develop cooperatives. That would contribute to the normal situation which already exists. They could exclude me while implementing my program. You must examine your partners' hand in order to play better.

PARIS MATCH: At all events you think that the situation is changing and open.

Lech Walesa: No, not at present. There is deadlock. But it would not take much to break the deadlock, and to do so completely. The people are well prepared. We learn from our mistakes. We are capable of doing a great deal, and of doing it very quickly. We must rely on our own forces.

PARIS MATCH: However, it strikes me that your presence on the international scene could make things easier.

Lech Walesa: Everybody has his own interest. I must not destroy any interest. I have no right to do so. I must win over my enemies. It is up to my friends to understand me. This is quite a difficult task.

PARIS MATCH: Will there be new opportunities at the end of this year or the beginning of next?

Lech Walesa: Firm action must be taken at the beginning of next year because the situation in Poland is going to change. It will not be favorable to the people because the economic situation is deteriorating. The government is going to defend itself by using different arguments. We are demanding understanding and direct but detailed talks so that our efforts may be profitable. My visits to foreign countries must be carefully considered: We do not want revolution but peace. We are going to gradually increase the pressure without going so far as to knock out our opponents. If we were alone we would be forced into a revolution. Thanks to international solidarity we can avoid that and believe in change. These are the subjects which interest me most and on which I work 24 hours a day. But so many things are happening in Poland now.... Even 10 Walesas would not be enough. I spend 9 hours in the shipyards and the rest with my family: There are 10 people, 8 children, and we have no help. My wife and I do everything--see to homework, meet people, hold meetings, run the trade union, have contacts with prominent people and ordinary people.... I lead a difficult life but it does me good. I am pleased I have no time for pleasures. It is always a struggle--a struggle for bread and for everything else. I am living my life and not just letting it pass by.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS DISSIDENT GEREMEK

PM271410 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with Bronislaw Geremek, Polish historian and Solidarity adviser, by Bernard Margueritte in Warsaw--date not given]

[Text] Warsaw--[Margueritte] Sir, do you think that the release of the political prisoners marked a turning point?

[Geremek] At first our hopes were high because the government was talking about some steps toward democratization (making the electoral law more flexible, appointing civil rights spokesmen, and creating a consultative council), but we are already becoming disillusioned. The release of the political prisoners was obviously a good decision but what political repercussions does it have? The government spokesman's statements removed our illusions and brought us back to reality. The insulting and slanderous attacks on intellectuals guilty of advocating the lifting of U.S. sanctions, and the condemnation of an article by Father Orszulik, assistant episcopate secretary calling for the right of association to be respected, opened people's eyes and showed that the offer to set up a consultative council was not seen as a real step toward dialogue.

The Country's Weariness

In addition, although most of the former political prisoners have succeeded in returning to their jobs, as promised, this is not true of the leaders. Mr Bujak has met with all the officials of the Ursus tractor factory, but because he will not promise to discontinue his social activities, they refused to reinstate him. The same is true of Mr Frasyniuk at the Wroclaw transport department. In the case of Mr Slowik at the Lodz transport department, the situation was even more grotesque: That department was advertising for workers by poster, and the posters were hurriedly taken down when the Solidarity official applied for a job.

[Margueritte] So, what is your view of the current situation?

1--The government is still caught in its "13 December strategy," in other words the martial law strategy. Its aim is still to crush the people's resistance. It is talking of a "policy of battle and accord" but for the time being--whatever General Jaruzelski's own intentions might be--it is only

taking consistent action on the policy of battle. It is difficult to see any success which has been achieved by this policy. The economic crisis is growing worse, and the opposition is still alive and organized. This policy's only success--but is it a success?--is that general weariness has spread throughout the country.

2--The population maintains its high aspirations and Solidarity still upholds its aspirations.

3--Serious economic and social threats are emerging more clearly. The situation is becoming critical. I will not conceal the fact that I can see a serious risk of explosion and that this makes me anxious. It would just take a hard winter or bad harvests (Poland has just had four consecutive excellent harvests) for the situation to become uncontrollable.

Averting a Tragedy

[Margueritte] How do you propose to avert a tragedy?

[Geremek] The serious nature of the economic and social threats ought to force the government and opposition to reach a compromise. It is necessary for the two sides to move closer together to examine the country's interests. They must urgently reach a consensus to save the economy and the country. The nation's interests must prevail. Could a section of the Polish people still support such an attitude, after the failure of the Gdansk agreements? I think they could, but the government must agree to real dialogue, without loading the dice, and so far it has not done so. Today, even the plans for reforms by a government which has lost its credibility are not drawing any response from the people. However, the two sides could reach agreement at least on similar courses of action--a kind of dialogue through action. If the government was prepared to implement a far-reaching reform of the national economy and to democratize the system, there would be a chance of overcoming the crisis of confidence which is hanging over Polish life. The path followed by Solidarity leader Walesa could have an influence in securing the people's acceptance of economic austerity measures. This path would still be accepted today, but would that be the case in the future?

The government must choose once and for all between the policy of repression and the policy of dialogue. Its present attitude is not leading anywhere and is simply making the crisis worse. It is an illusion to believe that it is possible to accustom people to the crisis in Poland.

[Margueritte] The primate has just said that "telling the truth means taking into account the broad social and political constraints" and that before demanding something of the adversary you must ask "whether he is in a position to do it." Do you accept this viewpoint?

[Geremek] This is a tricky question because how can you find the dividing line between what the government cannot do and what it does not want to do? I may not have all the necessary information, but most of the time I think

that the Polish team has considerable room to maneuver. Our leaders could do much more than they admit. All too often the "Soviet argument" is just a pretext and a ready excuse for their lack of imagination and their inertia.

[Marguerrite] In conclusion, professor, how do you view Poland's future?

[Geremek] I am worried. We are leaving Europe. Are you aware of this? We are leaving Europe. We have an economic crisis, our industrial machinery is increasingly obsolete, the technological gap is taking on catastrophic proportions, the infrastructure is in a disastrous state, the nation's standard of health is deteriorating, and the ecological situation is collapsing. A "cultural gulf" is appearing before our eyes. This is the main threat today. In addition to purely political and ideological criteria, we are witnessing a cultural Yalta--Europe's division into two halves, one developed and the other backward. This may have disastrous consequences for Poland, but also for Western Europe and it is time that the Western countries realized it.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PARIS PAPER CITES CONFIDENTIAL PZPR REPORT

PM011002 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Nov 86 p 11

[Krzysztof Wolicki dispatch: "Polish Government's New Strategy Against Solidarity"]

[Text] Warsaw--A PZPR Politburo report sent to the editor of PZPR organ TRYBUNA LUDU in mid-November (which did not publish it) and recorded in a confidential 7-page document of which LE MATIN has obtained a copy, demonstrates a particularly schizophrenic view of the political situation in Poland.

The Politburo emphasizes opinion polls suggesting that the Poles have increasing confidence in the institutions. For instance, it states that in September 80 percent of Poles had confidence in the Sejm, 70 percent in the government, 62 percent in the police, and 56 percent in the party.... It also emphasizes "the collapse of the opposition's role" and expresses the view that it is no longer appropriate to talk of "antisocialist groups," because the activities of these groups are "no longer capable of undermining socialism." It is worth noting that the Politburo is deliberately ignoring what the experts think of the opinion polls and special institutes, despite the fact that two such institutes were accused of lack of objectivity a few months ago....

However, this avowed stability seems very fragile: "The opposition's activity cannot be disregarded in view of its potential influence on the distrustful masses who still make up a large section of society." The danger seems to be immediate: "We must avoid all conflicts which could increase tension; it is therefore unacceptable to tolerate any conflict on wages and prices." It is easy to understand why the press has not mentioned the 391 industrial conflicts involving enterprise managers and the 31 strikes (according to official figures) which took place between the 10th party congress and the end of October.

The opposition will be combated on two fronts. Although it is used less frequently, repression has not been ruled out. But the government intends to concentrate its effort on the legal sphere. For instance, it is thought that the Supreme Court intends to change the notion of ownership. A house in which illegal publications are printed will be "subject to confiscation." This stroke of inspiration will accompany simple but effective fines because, according to the Politburo, "up to 80 percent of delinquents forced to pay prefer to abandon their activities."

Repression and Legalism

This document predates Solidarity's affiliation to the free trade unions which took place on 19 November. It therefore bears witness to the irritation aroused in Warsaw by the support which the opposition has in other countries. The Politburo explains why Lech Walesa was not allowed to visit the United States recently (the government spokesman explained at the time that the Nobel peace prizewinner had not submitted the required documents):

"The diplomatic consequences of such a visit would have been serious and it would have had no benefit. Walesa wanted to address the U.S. Congress and meet with Reagan. On his return he intended to stop over in Rome and, if he had been received by the pope, the president and the prime minister would have been forced to receive him."

Pope Talks in 'Unconventional Way'

The document also suggests that the state department and the leaders of the Polish church were relieved that Lech Walesa was not given a passport. This "suggestion," like others, is aimed at pointing to the gap between the church and the opposition. According to the Politburo, of 22,000 priests only 500 are really oppositionists, 16,000 are neutral, and 5,000 support the government, 1,000 of them actively. The Politburo particularly praises Primate Jozef Glemp and episcopate secretary Archbishop Dabrowski: The former "is now making it clear that Solidarity no longer counts as a bargaining point" while the latter "is advising the clergy to worry more about social ills than about politics."

Is the Politburo convinced that its analyses are right? It is possible that it was trying to reassure TRYBUNA LUDU, that hardline bastion, by exaggerating the success of a policy toward the church which was deemed to be too soft. This may also be one of the reasons why the Politburo is taking an inflexible stance in the ideological sphere. "The pope's visit (no date has yet been fixed--LE MATIN editor's note) is anxiously awaited," the document reads, "because this pope has already proved that he feels entitled to talk in an unconventional way.... The visit will also revive the religious spirit which the media will have to oppose energetically."

"It will therefore be necessary," the Politburo concluded, "to place the emphasis on the church's social duties and to say nothing about the religious aspect of the pope's visit."

This anxiety is not mere tactics. According to the statistics cited by the document, 64 percent of party members say they are believers, 56 percent are practising Catholics, and 82 percent allow their children to be taught the catechism. In the early eighties only 41 percent of party members were believers.

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NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT, COURSE SELECTION REVIEWED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (Ek): "Who Are the New Students?"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] / The singing of "Gaudeamus igitur" has come to an end... Students have begun classes, among them over 50,000 (to be exact, 50,563) freshmen. Who are they?/

/First of all, it is noteworthy that in colleges reporting to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, young people with working-class and peasant backgrounds account for 44.3 percent of newly admitted students./ This is over 4 percent more than last year. This shows both that these young people were better prepared and that, contrary to popular opinion, interest in getting educated in these social groups is not at all small. These 4 percent also mean that many high schools have achieved better results in instruction and that the tutoring courses set up by colleges have done their job better. Due to this, differentiation among social groups with regard to higher education has decreased somewhat.

Actually, this differentiation originates a lot earlier, between elementary school and the next educational level, or even between the day care center (or rather the lack thereof) and elementary school. Thus, the percentage of working-class and peasant youth in colleges depends on its share in general high schools, which are difficult to attend because of the distance from the residence of potential candidates, if nothing else.

Most Popular Departments

/Social background is often decisive in determining the educational future of a child./ Those coming from a family with little education, or a community removed from cultural centers, rely only on school. The latter may or may not help. Many graduates of elementary schools do not go to general high schools out of apprehension that their school at home did not prepare them properly for the exams. However, it is a fact, that if these young people do make it to the full high school, they go to college more frequently than their peers from families of intelligenzia. The issue is whether they make it to high school!

This is the first thought which occurs to us on the occasion of the new academic year beginning.

Background Is Crucial

The second thought involves the interest of candidates in the discipline of future studies. /Most candidates applied this year to universities and teachers' colleges - 2.3 persons per place. Italian language tops the list of interests this year/ (6.8 persons per place), which beats by more than twice even foreign trade, which is commonly believed to be very lucrative. Italy is undisputedly a beautiful country, but is this really the most appropriate criterion?

/Physics enjoyed the least interest - 0.7 candidates per place/, and right next to it was sience of materials, chemistry.

/Perhaps, young people, graduates, are still much too often unable to link their decision on going to college with their future position in life, in society, in Poland. It would be a mistake to fault them for this lack of concern and foresight. Young people are what they are. Somebody must teach them seriousness and responsibility. Do we, the adults, always teach them well?/

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CSO: 2600/143

POLITICS

POLAND

ACADEMIC VIEWS SATELLITE TV, PROPAGANDA FLOW

AU111347 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Leslaw Wojtasik by Krzysztof Pilawski: "An Alternative to Prohibitions"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Pilawski] Professor, the notation of an information war has recently gained currency. Could you unravel what is meant by this term?

[Wojtasik] The term appeared a long time ago but it has acquired particular importance at the present time. It is linked with the modifications that have occurred in the West's concept of the fight against socialism. Until now the military dimension has been accorded the main role in the fight. But in view of the existence of military parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO for a number of years--and between the Soviet Union and the United States in particular--the idea of the primacy of the military factor has proved unsuccessful. In view of this, there emerged the idea of using in the struggle against our system an element in which the West enjoys a considerable advantage over us.

[Pilawski] So, information was chosen. Why was this the case?

[Wojtasik] During the course of the last 50 years information has--if one can put it this way--made an enormous career. It has become one of man's basic needs, which has made it an important instrument in the political struggle. The United States and other highly developed capitalist countries have succeeded in constructing a kind of information umbrella with which to cover their societies. The great number of communications systems employed, their manifold forms, meant that our information penetrates these countries to a very limited degree. However, it is also possible to launch a massed propaganda attack from beneath an information umbrella of this kind. A comparison with the SDI program involuntarily springs to mind: It is intended to cover the capitalist countries with an umbrella that cannot be penetrated by our strategic weapons. However, SDI is still an idea whereas the information umbrella is a fact.

[Pilawski] Technological development is creating entirely new ways in which the West can use propaganda against socialist countries. I think that satellite television will be the most important in this respect.

[Wojtasik] One can already watch more than 20 Western television channels with the help of antennas which are not particularly complicated. The planned

launching of a further two satellites, one French and one West German, in the near future will make this number even greater.

[Pilawski] When will we be able to watch Western television without having to use special antennas?

[Wojtasik] It is a matter of another few years. It is simply a question of satellites being equipped to emit a sufficiently strong electronic signal. That Western television can be extended to cover Poland has already given rise to the idea of establishing a type of televised "Free Europe." It is worth adding that the television channels broadcast via the French and German satellites will be sold to private users. In view of this, the state will assume no responsibility for the information that will be disseminated via these channels. But I do not think that a propaganda attack launched through television poses a very great danger.

[Pilawski] Can one therefore expect that a future televised "Free Europe" will be jammed in a way that radio is?

[Wojtasik] It would not be possible to employ a measure of this kind for technical reasons. Moreover, jamming is never something effective. Jamming is not only ineffective but also pointless. Of course, it would not be difficult to issue a whole series of prohibitions but what for? It might have a boomerang effect. We must create an alternative. This is a basic way in which to combat the effects of propaganda aggression. I think it is easiest to do this in the context of television. What is much harder is combatting undesirable information conveyed by video or personal computers.

[Pilawski] But it would appear that these two means of communicating information are far more apolitical....

[Wojtasik] Only superficially. There are more than half a million video units and 300,000 personal computers in private hands in our country. The owner of such equipment can use it to determine the kind of information. That he receives, to tailor it to suit his tastes and expectations. The problem is that Poland does not produce what can be called the food with which to feed this kind of equipment: videocassettes and computer programs. What has emerged is a receptive channel for the communication of information that lies outside any form of state control.

[Pilawski] But surely this is the case in other countries?...

[Wojtasik] That is a myth. Every state exercises control over the information circulation system. Of course, this control may assume various forms, sometimes very discreet forms. We talk about educating people for peace, we have set out a plan for this at forum of the United Nations but an entirely different model of educating young people prevails in the West, one of educating young people to accept force, of educating them for war. This trend is very apparent in the computer field. Many programs are about military activity that takes place on the territory of socialist countries. The proverbial "Raid

on Moscow" is but one example. These programs also find their way into our country. They affect young people, 10- to 15-year-olds, whose critical faculties are still rather limited.

[Pilawski] From what you have said, professor, it emerges that technology is not our best ally. New ways of communicating information are almost exclusively connected with dangers....

[Wojtasik] One cannot depict videos or computers as our enemies. They are only our enemies when we cannot use them for our own educational purposes. This technological base does provide us with an enormous opportunity to step up the dissemination of information. All that we must do is direct this process in a sensible way. I talked about the need to provide an alternative. Of course, this does not mean producing a reply in the form of a "Raid on New York." There are very extensive opportunities for using the attraction of these new forms of communications technology without resorting to such primitive tricks.

[Pilawski] I agree with your intentions but I have doubts about whether the realization of such intentions is a realistic prospect. The activities you have mentioned would require the allocation of enormous resources. How are we to find such resources?

[Wojtasik] That is rather a dramatic question. We are still operating under certain crisis conditions. It would seem to me that the main task at the present time is to make efficient use of those resources that we have. We are still witnessing an unwarranted level of waste. Only a few of the more than 30 films that were made last year have produced a profit, the losses can be counted in billions of zlotys. We must decide whether to sink further billions into unsuccessful ventures or allocate these resources for, for example, the manufacture of cassettes and computer programs. They are indispensable at the present time.

[Pilawski] I think that cooperation between socialist countries ought to play an important role in meeting the information challenge. The seeds of such cooperation have already been sown. Next year the inhabitants of Warsaw will be able to watch Soviet television's channel one. When will it be possible to receive all the television channels in socialist countries all over Poland?

[Wojtasik] It is perfectly clear that cooperation between the socialist countries is necessary if we want to counteract an information attack from the West by providing an information alternative. We cannot deal with this problem by ourselves because we lack both capabilities and resources. I imagine that at some stage a communications satellite will be set up that will make it possible for all the socialist countries to receive all the channels in the socialist countries. However, this is a rather complicated matter. The socialist countries--as do almost all developing countries and even certain Western countries--support the idea of information sovereignty. This means that other states have no right to disseminate their own information without the agreement of the states affected. Thus, the installation of a satellite must be preceded by the conclusion of an agreement.

[Pilawski] It would seem that our conversation has produced a rather exaggerated picture of the role of information in the contemporary world. After all, the GDR has for a long time been the object of the kind of information attack that we have been discussing. It is clear from this example that information will not lead to the dismantling of socialism.

[Wojtasik] I have no doubts about that. It is only possible to effect certain changes in people's beliefs--changes that lead in the direction of antisocialism--with the help of information. One should not exaggerate the dangers posed by this form of activity. I would like to draw attention to two things. First, our society is different from Western ones. Regardless of what we might say, we have developed new ethical stereotypes over this period of more than 40 years. Poles will not accept the violence, use of force, and pornography which is so popular in capitalist countries. Second, our information policy has been an open one for many years. All that was progressive, good, and new in the West was also popularized in our country. That is why a planned information attack will not represent a qualitative shock for Poles. At the very most, if one can talk about a shock at all, it will be a quantitative shock.

[Pilawski] Will we always be a passive side in this information war? Will we ever make use of modern communications technology to popularize our system in other countries?

[Wojtasik] It is certainly the case that many aspects of our culture deserve to be made more widely known. However, I do not think it will be possible to develop a program in the near future for popularizing our culture with the help of satellite television or video technology. But our crisis will not last for years and years. When we have overcome it we will also undertake activities in the international arena.

[Pilawski] Thank you.

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POLITICS

POLAND

EXPERTS DISCUSS SATELLITE TV RECEPTION

AU242116 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Grzegorz Onichimowski report: "From Space to One's Living Room"]

[Text] The CNN News is just appearing on the television. A commentator is discussing exhaustively the outcome of the Reykjavik summit. After the news, commercials for Delta Airlines and a film extolling the beautiful American countryside appear. However, we are not in New York, as the scene suggests, but in Warsaw.

In the conference room of the Professional Television Equipment Unit of the Warsaw Television Plant [WZT], two color television sets manufactured by WZT are standing. One of them is showing the above-mentioned American program, and the other is showing the English "Music Box." The quality of reception differs markedly between the two. The first set displays a quality which could serve as an example for Warsaw I, whereas the screen of the second set is covered with fine "snow."

"The picture quality," explains Marek Kłodzko, the Professional Television Equipment Unit's deputy director for technical-production affairs, "depends on the relative position of the transmitting satellite and the viewer, as well as on the strength of the transmitter and the specifications of the television antenna. On the factor roof there is a parabolic antenna with a diameter of 1.5 meters. A larger one is necessary in order to receive the West European program package because the transmitter of the normal telecommunications satellite which is beaming these programs down is weak, only 40 watts. When more satellites specifically designed for television transmission and with a strength of 280 watts appear, antennas the size of plates will be adequate."

Although the antenna is the most conspicuous piece of equipment necessary to receive signals from space, it is not the most important. The heart of the matter is an electronic tuner fitted to the TV set itself and a converter attached to the antenna. The manufacture of these is the dream of WZT engineers.

"Fitting any old kind of electronic circuit is no major problem, provided that one has the appropriate subcomponents," Director Kłodzko says. "Unfortunately, these subcomponents are our weak spot. Until recently WZT had to buy \$4 worth of parts in order to produce one single "Helios" TV set. Today \$28 worth is

necessary. There are not even enough ordinary resistors. Yet satellite TV tuners also require components made of gallium arsenide, the production of which still constitutes an insurmountable barrier to us. Nevertheless, WZT wants to produce the first tuners made in Poland out of imported parts next year."

Before the TV picture reaches the viewer, it is sent from the studio to a satellite in stationary orbit. The capacity of these may soon turn out to be a barrier to the satellite TV development plans of individual countries and program companies.

Director Kłodzko explains: "There is a central research and development program of satellite TV, within the framework of which we are conducting joint research with our neighbor in the same building, the Central Research and Development Center for General Purpose Electronic Equipment. We are also working on satellite transmission because we see it in advantages for factories. Although we are selling our entire production hot off the production line and exporting the portable Vele model to countries in the second area of payments, which guarantees us funds to pay for imports of components, the situation may change and we may have to look for customers. However, we must not suffer any delusions. We will not possess mass statellite TV in a hurry."

There is no official satellite reception at the moment. Until the beginning of this year, the rules "overlooked" several hundred antennas already standing on Polish roofs. Since 1 May, a directive by the minister of communications has made it necessary to obtain a permit from the State Radio Inspectorate in order to install satellite TV receiving equipment. But the State Radio Inspectorate is not issuing any permits for the time being.

"I know that our action is wrong from the point of view of the citizen," says Włodzisław Urbanski, chief inspector of the State Radio Inspectorate. "But I fear that the minister's directive has forestalled replies to basic questions. for example, commercial stations transmit programs for their subscribers. While there were no rules, everyone receiving such a program in Poland did it at his own risk, so to speak. But now we do not know if we will be breaking international law by sanctioning this kind of 'piracy.' Yet this problem must be settled before we start issuing permits. I think we will start doing so soon, because no one will halt technological progress by administrative means."

"Of course," Director Kłodzki concedes, "this will be a pastime for relatively rich people for a long time. But as we already have 200,000 video recorders in Poland, I believe that someone who has been able to afford hundreds of dollars for a video recorder and camera will also find the dollars to buy a satellite TV tuner. Technological progress reaches the richest people first. That is the way it is in Poland as well. What percentage of society can afford our latest 'Venus' receiver?"

A way to reduce the costs of "satellite entertainment" is by marrying it to cable television. For example, group antennas in housing districts can pick up many programs at the same time and then send them to households via the

cable network. With such a system, a viewer can receive a program without any special tuner in his set. This method of reception is already the most popular in the West and is also being planned in the USSR, where new districts are already being equipped with cable TV networks as they are being built.

Varsovians will receive the first taste of satellite transmissions next April, on the screens of ordinary "Jovisz" and "Rubin" sets. For in that month, Polish TV will begin to receive via satellite the Soviet "Moskva" system program and relay it to Warsaw subscribers by conventional means. Viewers in Scandinavia are already watching it.

There are many fears connected with satellite TV. Many hopes too. One thing is certain--the world will be even smaller thanks to it.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

PARTY GROUPS ON REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES--How can party groups work more efficiently and fulfill their tasks in solving the political and socio-economic problems of their region after the 10th PZPR Congress? Attempts to respond to these questions were made at the provincial conference of party groups aktiv at the ERG Plastics Enterprise in Sochaczew (Skieriewice province) on 30 September. Member of the Politburo, PZPR CC Secretary Marian Wozniak attended the meeting. He stressed that efficiency of operations in the entire economy is the approach to which the party subscribed at the 10th Congress. It must be supported not only by party organizations, but also by self-management, trade union and other socio-professional organizations. The goal is primarily to combat waste of effort and funds, bureaucracy and social injustice. M. Wozniak visited the Sochaczew Chemical Fiber Plant CHEMITEK and the ERG Plastics Enterprise and familiarized himself with their production, and social and housing conditions of the workforces. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 p 2] 9761

SLOVAK CC POLITBURO VISITORS--On 30 September, PZPR CC Politburo member Zofia Stepien met in the PZPR CC building with a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Slovakia, Chairwoman of the Slovak Union of Women Elena Litvajova. Zofia Stepien informed the guest about the most important tasks undertaken after the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 p 2] 9761

OPZZ SEMINAR ON JOB CERTIFICATION--On 2 October, the OPZZ [Trade Unions; founded 1984] Research Center held a seminar on the participation of trade unions in job certification and review. The aktiv of enterprise, local and national trade union echelons discussed the socio-economic aspects of certification in light of the tasks and role of the trade union movement in using optimally the results of this national undertaking in order to improve efficiency in the economy and to overcome the crisis faster. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 5] 9761

SECURITY SERVICES ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Several days before the anniversary of the MO [Citizens' Militia] and SB [Security Service], the Executive Board of the Warsaw PZPR Committee paid a visit to members of the SUSW [Capital City Internal Security Office]. Among other things, various methods of rendering help to persons threatened by criminals were demonstrated, as well as methods of pursuing and apprehending perpetrators of crimes. Members of the Executive

Board were acquainted with individual forms of controlling crime and manifestations of antisocial behavior, described by the head of SUSW, Gen. Bde. Edward Klosowski. Deputy CC Politburo member, First Secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz conveyed best wishes from the Warsaw party organization to the security service members on the occasion of their anniversary. He noted the high professionalism of the defenders of life, health and property of the population of Warsaw and the province. At the same time, he expressed hope that they will be forced to use their skills as little as possible. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 2] 9761

SLOVENIAN CC DELEGATION VISITS--At the invitation of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Katowice, a delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, headed by a member of LCY CC Presidium, Chairman of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia Milan Kucan, visited Poland between 29 September and 3 October. The delegation became acquainted with the work of party organizations and workforces in hard coal mine Halemba, the Compact Car Plant, and the Electric Engine Repair Enterprise named after J. Broz-Tito. Member of the Politburo, PZPR CC Secretary Jozef Baryla received the delegation of the League of Communists of Slovenia during its stay in Warsaw. Cooperation of local party elements and the tasks it faces in light of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and 13th LCY Congress were discussed. International cooperation also was the subject of talks between Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and the delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. Head of the CC Political and Organizational Department, Stanislaw Gabrielski, and head of the Foreign Department, Ernest Kucza, also took part in the conversation. Kosta Stoimenovski, charge d'affairs of Yugoslavia in Poland, also attended the talks. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 p 5] 9761

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENTISTS VISIT--Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Marian Orzechowski received a group of outstanding political scientists, members of an international committee preparing the 3rd World Conference of International Relations Associations, which will be held in Washington in 1988. The committee is headed by Professor Mihaly Simai (Hungary) and includes, among others, President of the International Association for International Studies Professor Kal Holsti (Canada) and Professors Yuri Davidov (USSR), James Rosenau, Harold Jakobson, William Welsh (USA), Seara-Vasquez Modesto (Mexico), Ernst Czempiel (FRG), James Alan (Great Britain), Persson Sune (Sweden) and Chairman of the Polish Political Science Association Longin Pastusiak. Minister Orzechowski outlined the stand of Poland on the main issues in international politics. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA IUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 2] 9761

PZPR CC LECTURES MEET--Tasks of the party in the process of further enhancing the stabilization of the socio-political situation in our country were the topic of a meeting between PZPR CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek and the PZPR CC and provincial committee lecturers in Warsaw on 8 October. Head of the PZPR CC Ideological Department Wladyslaw Loranc was the leader of the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA IUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 2] 9761

FEWER STUDENTS AT POLYTECHNIC--Professor Antoni Niederlinski, president of the Silesian Polytechnic in Gliwice, told Ewa Wojnowska from the Katowice WIECZOR

(29 September): "[Answer] I must admit sorrowfully, that the number of candidates for admission has been dropping for several years. At present, we have almost 50 percent fewer students than we had at the peak in the 1970s. This is certainly the result of a large study load on future engineers. These are very difficult subjects, because they are precise. Specific knowledge, laboratory periods is what matters; there is no room for improvisation. [Question] Certainly, the not-so-attractive professional prospects are a factor. [Answer] Unfortunately, this is exactly the case. We can almost physically feel it. For example, not a single graduate of the largest mining department wants to stay on, because we offer him barely 11,000 zlotys in fellowship funds. Also, there are departments where young people just do not want to study. This year, we once again failed to meet the enrollment quota in electric and chemical departments." [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 3] 9761

ELBLAG GOVERNOR, BISHOP MEET—Yesterday, Elblag Governor Col. Ryszard Urlinski met with the apostolic administrator of the Warmia Diocese, Bishop Dr Edmund Piszcza. Current issues in the sphere of relations between the state and church in Elblag province were discussed at the meeting. [Text] [Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 18 Sep 86 p 2] 9761

PZPR CONTROL-AUDITING BRIEFING TO MINING MINISTRY--On 30 September, an expanded management session was held at the Ministry of Iron and Steel and Engineering. At the session, Minister Jan Maciejewicz and PZPR Enterprise Committee Secretary Kazimierz Furmanczyk informed the audience about the content and course of the talks at the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission on the implementation of party resolutions, especially those of the 10th PZPR Congress. Regarding the need to increase personal responsibility of the ministry management cadres for implementation of the second stage of economic reform, many substantive additions to the work schedule of the parent agency on carrying out the tasks of the iron and steel and engineering industry were suggested in the discussion for such critical areas as improving quality and reliability of products, carrying out export tasks, technical and organizational progress, and restructuring of the industry. In addition to streamlining systemic arrangements, the schedule provides for analyzing the economic condition of particular sectors of the industry and enterprises. The purpose of such analyses will be to answer the question on how their operation can be made more flexible and effective in line with the present needs of the country. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Oct 86 p 4] 9761

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL GROUP VIEWS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—A new group of the Legislative Council was established on 7 October. It will look into international law and its influence on our national legislation. The need to take up this problem was shown in, among other things, a report on the state of law, recently prepared by the council. For years, specialists in international law have pointed out the increasingly frequent cases of failure to ensure a due place in the Polish system of national law for the norms of international law. This phenomenon testifies to the need to create a clear system ensuring the implementation by Poland of contracted international obligations. Therefore, the task of the group is to work out a concept of meeting this need in the normative sphere. Members of the group expect that reviewing the compliance of proposed legislative actions with the norms of

international law binding on Poland would become the foremost of their current activities. They also consider the possibility of evaluating eventual consequences of important international agreements in the sphere of national law before Poland becomes a party to such agreements. Proper information on treaties binding on Poland, and their official publication, was recognized to be one of the most important issues.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMISSION HEARS KOSOVANS' PETITION

LD280315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--The SFRY Assembly commission for petitions and suggestions today discussed a petition from 2,011 citizens of Kosovo Polje calling for firm action against the counterrevolutionary activity of irredentists and the prevention of emigration under duress. The commission also considered a petition from 212 Belgrade cultural and public workers that supports the demands of the Kosovo Polje citizens.

The committee usually does not devote much attention to petitions largely because of their frequently unacceptable contents, but in this case the commission decided that the Kosovo Polje petition, written over a year ago, contains several very realistic assessments of the situation in the province. Hisen Bamadani, chairman of the commission, said that the delay in the petition coming before the commission was due to the fact that it had previously been discussed by the SFRY Presidency and the Presidencies of Serbia and Kosovo.

In 2 hours of debate the delegates on the commission rejected assessments in the petition that are incompatible with the foundations of the Yugoslav system and the fundamental orientations of the SFRY Constitution. In the conclusions adopted at the end of the session, however, it was decided that the material should be sent to the next session of the Federal Chamber and it was agreed that the situation in Kosovo evoked by the activity of nationalists and irredentists was serious and required more determined efforts to improve intranational relations.

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CSO: 2480/68

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

'GREATER BULGARIAN' TV SERIAL CRITICIZED

AU292149 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Slobodan Stojicevic article: "The Autumn of Chauvinism of Sofia TV"]

[Excerpts] The youngest of the media--television--has also found itself in the service of the greater Bulgarian idea. About the middle of last month, Sofia television carried on its first program--and during prime time--a serial from which one could conclude that the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border is not located where it is, that an entire people has disappeared, vanished into thin air, had never even existed.

One might have expected after this serial that the authors, as well as the responsible people at Sofia television would be called to account by the highest Bulgarian state and party leadership if not for spreading untruths, then for opposing official Bulgarian foreign policy, especially the policy toward neighboring countries. For only last summer, for instance, Candidate of Economic Sciences Yuliana Radeva wrote in RABOTNICHESKO DILEO that relations with Yugoslavia are an important factor of understanding in the Balkans.

At the very time when the serial "Pages of a History" was shown on Sofia television, a monument was unveiled in the village of Gurgulyat, near Slivnitsa, to Bulgarian fighters killed in the Serbian-Bulgarian war in 1885. The event was attended by Nikolay Dyulgerov, Sofia Okrug BCP first secretary; Dobri Dzhurov, defense minister and member of the BCP Politburo; and Soviet Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Bulgarian People's Army. The unveiling of the monument was taken advantage of to recall "the heroic deeds of Bulgarian soldiers in the justified struggle against the Royal Army." At the same time, an appeal was addressed to Bulgarian cadets to "follow their example in defending the entirety of the Bulgarian socialist homeland."

It is obvious that both the television and military events are primarily meant for young people. Why?

The answer to this question is not difficult to find. However, it would not be completely in conformity with the official stands of the Bulgarian state

and party leadership. It is therefore high time for our neighbors to come out with an explanation on what all this actually means. Political fog never benefited good-neighborliness. It is of mutual--and also a broader--interest for Sofia to muster a little courage and show its real intentions in order that its neighbors could take an appropriate stand toward them.

In the expectation of such a gesture, we shall put the "Pages of a History" together with previous pages. Together, they form a rather thick book which can be of use to history, but is not history.

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CSO: 2800/68

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

ETHNIC ALBANIAN 'REVOLTED' BY TIRANA

AU261337 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Muamer Visko article: "Transparent Solitude"]

[Text] Another AWP Congress has concluded, just as the preceding congresses had opened and closed. They resemble each other like peas in a pod. The same slogans, the same slanders, the same goals, and the same dream: Greater Albania--"pure," "Illyrian," Enver's. This congress, like the preceding gatherings, was a paean to the AWP. How far they got along this road can be seen from the speech of a delegate, a shepherd by profession, who stated that "thanks to the AWP and its help, the sheep in Albania give more wool and milk."

The absence of any moderation is also nicely displayed in the attempts to denigrate at the congress everything that bothers Enverism. And Enverism is bothered by everything that is democratic, everything that ensures a better standard of living and working, and all those who strive for peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples and countries. It is especially bothered by Yugoslavia and its socialist self-management. Enver's "two-faced philosophy" is still in force: on the one hand expressing a wish for good-neighborly relations and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as a respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, and on the other hand doing everything (even cooperating with the Ballists and other fascists) to undermine the foundations of the same Yugoslavia.

Left-Over "Pearls"

Reading Ramiz Alia's accusations, which reached the public from the congress, one gets the impression that they are some left-over "pearls" by Enver Hoxha. How else could one classify his accusations against our country to the effect that "Yugoslavia conducts a relentless anti-Albanian policy" or that "a proper inquisition is being perpetrated against the Albanians in Yugoslavia."

Is Alia not yet aware that the Albanian people, as well as the whole world, know well that the ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia enjoy the same rights as all other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities? Does he really think that the barbed wire and the pillboxes that encircle Albania are so strong that they

may stop the truth about the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, and its achievements which in many respects are above what has been achieved in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania?

When this is known, any "solicitude" of Ramiz Alia of Tirana is superfluous. Even if some problems were to appear, they are a matter of Yugoslavia and the Albanian nationality of this country, and not "problem" of Ramiz Alia and Albania.

We, the Albanians in Yugoslavia, would be happy were the solicitude of Ramiz Alia directed toward the national minorities in the Socialist People's Republic of Albania. They are not few in numbers; they constitute almost one fifth of the population of that country.

However, Ramiz Alia does not say anything about them. The national minorities in that country continue to be deprived of their elementary human rights, which is contrary to what is inscribed in the Constitution of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, as well as in the UN Charter (whose full member Albania is). Let us not even mention human rights.

It is deeply shameful what Enver Hoxha used to do and what his successors continue to do in the middle of Europe, on the eve of the 21st Century, and I am convinced that sooner or later, the Albanian people will denounce this policy of the founder and the followers of Enverism. I am certain that the Albanian people will especially denounce the essentially immoral anti-Yugoslav policy and the activities of Hoxha and other leading cadres of this neighboring country. Nobody in this world has yet become famous through two-faced games, intrigues, sowing hatred among peoples, and other similar destructive acts. The creators of Enverism will not become famous through good deeds, either.

As an ethnic Albanian in Yugoslavia, I am most revolted by the Greater Albanians pretensions of the leadership in Tirana toward parts of our country in which Yugoslav Albanians live, as well because Tirana encourages and supports Greater Albanian chauvinism and separatism among the members of our nationality, making them enemies and traitors of their own homeland. "The allies" of Tirana in Yugoslavia are recruited chiefly from the ranks of former feudal-bourgeois communities that during the last war were on the side of the fascists or even actively participated and supported the Ballist movement, but also of various bureaucrats and dogmatists, above all those of the Enverist kind. Among the allies of the Greater Albanian ideologists of Tirana, there is also common rabble, such as exists in all the peoples at all times. Unfortunately, the number of misled youths is also not small. One must do everything to prevent further indoctrination and to free young people from foreign ideology and propaganda.

Unselfish Aid

The officials in Tirana should by now realize that we, the Albanians in Yugoslavia, have our own road and fate, the road and the fate of other Yugoslav

peoples and nationalities. We also have much in common with the Albanian people: the origins, the language, some traditions; but we also have much that is our own, particular, in common with the other peoples and nationalities of our country, above all with the Macedonians, the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Muslims, and the Turks. These ties are strong and vital.

The Yugoslav peoples and nationalities are proven friends of the people of Albania. They extended unselfish aid and assistance to the liberation struggle of the Albanian people, and were the first to recognize new Albania after the war. The aid of our peoples and nationalities was also unselfish in the first years after the war, in the reconstruction and building of Albania.

It was like that then. And how did Ramiz Alia speak at the latest congress? In conclusion, let us also recall the assistance that our country extended to Albania in the construction of its first railroad line, Elbasan-Tirana-Durres. This was aid at the price of sacrificing one's own railroad network, which at that time was insufficient in our own country and which was of vital importance to us then.

Another railroad line, between Titograd and Shkoder, recently constructed with joint efforts of Yugoslavia and Albania, which links Albania to the world, speaks about the attitude of Yugoslavia toward the Albanian people and Albania. Deeds negate all the untruths and slanders spun by the pillbox-bound Enverists in Tirana. The people of Albania, themselves convinced of it, knows and will know how to value the friendship of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

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CSO: 2800/68

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG CITES MAGAZINE ON PARTY PRIVILEGES

LD221458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 21 (TANJUG)--Who enjoys privileges in Yugoslav society, how to abolish them or reduce them to an acceptable measure, is becoming an increasingly topical question in Yugoslavia and is also raised by the Yugoslav magazine INTERVJU in its current issue.

In the last few months alone, questions have been asked at delegate assemblies, in public debates and in the media all over Yugoslavia, regarding the level of officials' wages and the so-called national pensions, the spending of party and union membership subscriptions, the officials' use of cars, planes, special trains, whether the officials pay their rent like all other citizens, whether they have holiday homes and hunting-grounds, whether they receive their pay even after they leave their posts.

With a lot of criticism and intolerance of anything that is seen as an injustice, extravagance and immodesty, the privileges are being discussed in an utterly practical and concrete way.

After journalists established that around two billion dollars are spent in Yugoslavia each year on the use of official cars, the editorial staff of the NIN weekly suggested to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, the supreme body of the largest Yugoslav political organization, to support the reduction of the number of cars from 145,000 to 1,500.

With the proposal for the drastic cut in the use of official cars, the door to the privileges which have always irritated the public, especially in times of crisis and the fall of the standard of living, has only been slightly opened.

"The greatest privilege in Yugoslav society today is to be protected from public criticism," writes INTERVJU, adding that the problem of personnel responsibility, "which has for a long time been the Achilles' heel of Yugoslav society," also stems from the fact.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

YOUTH FEDERATION DISCUSSES CIVILIAN MILITARY SERVICE

LD260044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Federation of Socialist Youth [YFSY] believes that the conditions for opening discussion in connection with the proposal for the so-called serving of military duty as a civilian have not been met. Whether, and in which way the Presidium will join the talks on this question will be assessed after an expert analysis on doing military service as a civilian is made by the appropriate organs in the federation.

Adopting these conclusions by a majority of votes today (Slovene delegate was against it), member of the youth leadership of Yugoslavia also assessed that the Presidium of the youth organization of this republic [Slovenia] had not been consistent in implementing the stands of the 12th YFSY Congress, which was harmful to the organization. The implementation of the congress decisions did not presuppose undertaking the initiative in public on doing military service as a civilian without a preceding inspection of the above-mentioned expert analyses and agreement in the YFSY.

In a several-hour long discussion in connection with the report by the republican conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Organization on undertaking the initiative for the so-called serving of military duty as a civilian, almost all the arguments "in favor" and "against" the initiative, together with very different interpretations of the stands of the latest YFSY congress were reiterated. In his introductory report, Presidium member Nijaz Skenderagic said that it was not good that a discussion on an issue of Yugoslav significance had been started in only one part of the Federation of the Socialist Youth because this raises the question of the attitude of the part to the whole. The imposition of such dilemmas on all society, he added, cannot be accepted, because there is no need to exhaust ourselves in a discussion on doing military service as a civilian at the time when young people are faced with much more significant problems in life. This is moreover so because in the Constitution it is clearly written that members of religious communities must fulfill their civic duties.

The opinion of most young people and Yugoslav citizens is, Skenderagic stressed, that we should not accept the exemption from military service

for any citizen on the basis of religious or other convictions. The real question is whether society should bargain with the "ones of different opinions," with those who can be without society, without state, and without its nation, but cannot be without their ideas, their philosophical and religious convictions. In connection with the integrity and independence of the country, the survival of the nation and state, this should certainly be clear even to such individuals. If they are persistent in fighting for their own interests, we should be even more persistent in fighting for social, Yugoslav interests.

Asking to speak, Slovene Youth President Tone Anderlic said that the Presidium of this republic's youth did not violate the conclusions of the 12th YFSY Congress by undertaking the discussion on doing military service as a civilian. On the one hand, the YFSY conference was primarily duty-bound to undertake the initiative on the discussion, and it has not done so; on the other, the congress stand did not ban any other organization from doing so. Anderlic added that the initiative on doing military service as a civilian does not harm the country's defense interests because it is more fitting to involve young people who refuse to carry arms in defense preparations than turning them into enemies by repeating legal penalties.

In the continuation of the session, different views on the action taken by Slovene youth were presented. According to Aco Kocevski, the Presidium of this republic's youth did not have enough political sensitivity when it undertook a discussion on doing military service as a civilian. Borut Suklje said, however, that it was necessary to start an expert and substantiated discussion on this question because matters cannot be dealt with by pushing them into "illegality." Assessments were also heard that the YFSY Congress was "manipulated" when the conclusions on doing military service as a civilian were being adopted. But, it was also said (Branimir Brkljac) that such an assessment could not be accepted because had the congress taken a vote on opening a discussion on doing military service as a civilian, such a proposal would have been turned down. He added that the congress conclusion was formulated precisely in such a way as to leave a space for the YFSY to assess, after expert analysis, whether a discussion should be opened. Public discussion is necessary, Goran Markovic said, and the YFSY is responsible for not initiating it so far. Why are we ashamed, he asked, to say that it would be discussion on the thesis "Our Yugoslavia, Their Europe," the thesis that we should face as soon as possible?

At today's session the YFSY Presidium supported the resolution on the country's development for next year, that is, the orientation of this document for a greater impact of economic laws. But, the Presidium also said that in view of the possible undesirable consequences of market activity, it is necessary to develop more precisely a section on social protection, the section which is the "thinnest."

The youth leadership also adopted stands on employment that were formulated at the preceding meeting.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

KOSOVO MANEUVERS SHOW 'TIES OF ARMY AND PEOPLE'

AU251517 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Prizren, 21 Nov--Joint tactical maneuvers "Fall 86" began in the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today. Units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], as well as of the territorial defense and the civil defense from several Kosovo communes and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, are taking part in the maneuvers.

The objective of the exercise is to check the attained level of the organization, training, and interlinking of all the structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection in a unified system of all-people's defense.

One of the tasks of the exercise is to display the level of training and skill of the commands of the staffs and units of the YPA and the territorial defense in carrying out various combat activities under the given weather conditions and in the given location.

Both in their preparations and in the performance so far, the joint tactical maneuvers "Fall 86" have made a significant contribution to drawing together the YPA personnel and the people of this part of Kosovo, which also is one of its objectives.

The joint tactical maneuvers "Fall 86" have shown their justification and sense even in their present preparatory part. A close cooperation between the army and the people has been established, which has been best demonstrated in the village of Cajdrak, where the Albanian hosts accommodated more than 300 soldiers in their houses and provided for them, while the medical units carried out some 800 checks of the people. Several tens of kilometers of roads were constructed and many friendships were established. General Veso Srdic says in his statement to BORBA:

"The course of the maneuvers so far has shown and proved a great unity and unbreakable ties between the army and the people. The Albanian people in this area have received us extremely cordially and we are welcome in every village. There have been no excesses so far and I hope that the maneuvers will pass in the best order and will thus show to everybody that the YPA is an army of all our people's and nationalities, a true people's army. By attaining just this objective, the maneuvers have justified themselves."

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

KOSTA NADJ EXPLAINS CRITICISM OF WAR VETERANS

AU191052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Nov 86 p 2

[Kosta Nadj article: "Whom I Had in Mind"]

[Excerpts] I have always had a good opinion about the majority of those who fought in Spain. I have always thought that they were the most noble youth of Yugoslavia, that what they did was both patriotism and internationalism, an inspiration of revolution and war courage. I stressed that in a number of my speeches, statements, and texts. And now Albert Abinun [another Spanish War veteran] who in no way can be regarded a greater Spanish war veteran than me, and who never wrote anywhere near as much as I did about the noble revolutionary spirit of Spanish veterans despite the fact that he was engaged in writing, is saying that I am talking about "unacceptable untruths."

In defending our revolutionary achievements, in defending organized socialist forces and the strength and unity of our vanguard, I said that it was "unfortunate" that among us "freedom volunteers," that is, among us Spanish war veterans, there are those who are disqualifying revolution and who are "now against everything they fought for in their youth." At the same time I said, and now repeat, that I was not sure what "was happening with these people," "whether they were foreign agents, or whether they lost their faith in the Marxist view of the world with the arrival of the first critical problems in our society." In any case, they are denying the achievements of our revolution and the achievements of the revolutionary struggle in Spain by calling them fraud and betrayal.

Albert Abinun "demanded the most energetic reaction" to this. Had I attended the session, I would have supported him in that demand for the "most energetic reaction" but, naturally, in the sense of elaborating on what I had previously said.

Had my comrades from the Spanish war been informed about the facts, had they known the reasons for my criticism, I am convinced that they would have reacted "most energetically", but in supporting what I had said and not in accepting Albert Abinun's opinion.

Putting Wedges in Wheels

I had to react sharply because I was surprised to find that in our ranks there are individuals who see the current crisis as a crisis without any prospects and a crisis of despair and who publicly cast doubt on the whole of the revolutionary path of the vanguard of our workers class, individuals who are putting wedges in the wheels of our vanguard claiming that it has always danced to the music from Moscow and who are putting the equation sign between Stalinism, the Communist International, and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and its leadership.

Many things that are damaging for the reputation, historical role, and authority of our Spanish veterans have been said, but Abinun did not find it necessary to "energetically react" to that. When I said that not all of us were on the course of the LC, he sought support in an action against me. Thanks to the communist principles of Veljko Kovacevic who did not want a discussion about the "honor" and "honesty" of our ex co-fighters who withdrew from the struggle of our revolutionary formation to take place at this festive session (unfortunately, there were also traitors among us in Spain as well as those who went over to the fascist side but in relation to the total number, the number of those was negligible as is the number of those who abandoned the Marxist positions of the LCY), the hounding of me in the Association of Spanish War Veterans was stopped, but I still feel obliged to explain myself.

Two years ago the group that is hounding me was loudly calling out my name trying to convince other Spanish veterans in Yugoslavia that I was supporting their famous letter. They came to see me and we had a chat. I told them clearly that most of their views were no different from my views. In that respect I gave them support believing that this would be a kind of statement that would provide the basis for a discussion at the meeting in Sarajevo. This did not happen. Then came the famous letter which was read at the end of the meeting when most delegates had already left. The letter was sent to the party leadership of Yugoslavia, but much earlier than that it was sent to 6 Lenin Boulevard, to the LCY Central Committee, various foreign and Yugoslav papers had already had it. That is why I reacted sharply against the letter even at that time, against its methods rather than its views, because much of the criticism of the state of affairs and behavior that was supposed to be being said, I had personally stated long before that letter. I have always been of the opinion that the truth should be said even when everything is against this truth.

[Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 247 on 11 November on pages 7-8 reports that at the festive session of the Spanish War Veterans Association in Belgrade on 22 October Albert Abinun had referred to Nadj's BORBA interview, calling it "'a lampoon, a slander of Spanish veterans, and fabricated and unacceptable untruths' and requesting that 'one should protest most energetically'."]

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CSO: 2800/68

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

ECOLOGY CONTRIBUTION VOTED DOWN--Ljubljana, 24 Nov--The citizens of Ljubljana, in today's referendum, voted against a voluntary ecology contribution [samodoprinos], the first of its kind in the country. Out of more than 240,000 citizens of Ljubljana who have the right to vote, approximately 72 percent took part. Thirty percent of the citizens of Ljubljana voted for the contribution, which would have meant earmarking 1.5 percent of personal incomes over the next 5 years for a healthy environment. A final assessment of the consequences of the failed referendum will be made by the sociopolitical organizations, the city and municipal assemblies, and self-managing communities of interest. It will also be necessary to reassess the guidelines for future development and possibilities and establish the direction and method of future solutions to ecological problems in the capital of Slovenia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2345 GMT 23 Nov 86 LD] /6662

BELGRADE SQUATTERS WIN REPRIVE--In the past few days, dear listeners, we talked on several occasions about the troubles of the irregular settlement on Bezanijska Kosa in New Belgrade. To recall, the inhabitants, or rather the representatives of a group of about 2,000 people of this irregular settlement gathered in front of the SFRY Assembly building on Friday to complain against the decision that their houses are to be pulled down. They were received by advisers for Petitions and Proposals of the SFRY Assembly, and the citizens were promised that the demolition would be postponed. However, executive organs appeared at some houses this morning and presented demolition orders. The people prevented this demolition, and afterward some 100 of them marched to the New Belgrade communal assembly. After talks with the highest officials of the commune, they were promised that there would be no demolitions in the coming 10 days, and that appropriate institutions will reexamine the entire problem during that time. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 86 AU] /6662

JUDGES RELEASED FOR HUNGER STRIKE--Cuprija, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--The Cuprija municipal assembly today decided to release from their duties four judges at the Cuprija District Court. Three of them went on a hunger strike on 19 February because they were dissatisfied with a decision by the party organ. It was assessed that by going out onto the street [on hunger strike] they harmed the reputation of their profession. Delegates also decided to dispense with the services of a fourth judge in the same court because of the situation that has arisen. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 25 Nov 86 LD] /6662

USSR INTERFERENCE IN HOME AFFAIRS--[B.M. Report: "A Strange Guest From the USSR"] At a festive session which marked the 50th anniversary of the Spanish revolution and the participation of Yugoslav fighters in it, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Novak, a guest Spanish war veteran from the USSR, also spoke. Unusual for these kinds of festive gatherings and contrary to all protocols, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Novak considered it his right to pronounce judgement on the views and actions of the most prominent Yugoslav fighters in Spain, and even on the writings of our newspapers. The guest from the USSR criticized Kosta Nadj and BORBA for views which the celebrated "Spaniard," a hero of our revolution and a prominent post-war leader, a man who commands immense moral respect, expressed about the behavior of some Spanish veterans, in other words about his co-fighters in Yugoslavia. It is not that strange that our guest did not like some of the views expressed in the interview in BORBA. He, like everybody else, has the right not to agree with them, but it is strange that he thinks that he has the right to tell us what and how we ought to do things, and perhaps how to think. What is even more strange is that Veljko Kovacevic who presided over the festive celebration did not draw this to the attention of our dear and esteemed guest (but even apologized), and did not remind him that we are not used to and do not tolerate others interfering in our internal affairs. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 86 p 3 AU] /6662

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION STILL RISING

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 11 Oct 86 p 10

[Article by Dr Karel Nespar: "A Dangerous Curve"]

[Excerpt] The consumption of alcoholic beverages on a worldwide scale is rising more rapidly than the growth of the population and this disturbing development did not bypass our republic. For example, the annual retail turnover with respect to foodstuffs in the CSR in 1985 was roughly Kcs 92 billion. Of this amount, some Kcs 19 billion were spent on alcoholic beverages, which amounts to 20 percent of the total expenditures by the populace for foodstuffs. In the CSR, the annual consumption of beer is roughly 16 billion hectoliters, that of wine, around 900,000 hectoliters, and consumption of spirits is roughly 600,000 hectoliters.

It would be a mistake to assume that only men are damaged by excessive consumption of alcohol. While it is true that men, on average, consume more alcoholic beverages, the female organism is more sensitive to alcohol and is subject to damage earlier and following consumption of lower quantities of alcohol.

The question arises as to what is "excessive" consumption of alcohol. In order to be able to respond to it it is necessary to ask what dosage does not represent a health risk for the healthy person. A response to this question is difficult to impossible. According to estimates by experts from the World Health Organization, a safe dose is approximately 20 grams of 100-percent alcohol [50 proof] per day, which roughly corresponds to one 12-percent beer. Everyone who drinks more is at risk even though he need not necessarily become ill.

If we consider the consumption of alcohol in the CSSR (each year every inhabitant consumes roughly 150 liters of beer, 10 liters of wine, and 6 liters of spirits), it is not difficult to calculate that very many citizens are drinking dangerously. With respect to people who abuse alcohol, we encounter alcohol-damaged livers, including cirrhosis of the liver (in 1983, 1,269 men and 561 women in the CSR alone died of this disease), as well as many other internal, psychiatric, neurological, and other complications.

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